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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Russians Hold Up Nazi Hordes

German Spearhead Fails To Pierce

BIG BATTLE OF TANKS STILL RAGES

LONDON, June 29.

THE Russians officially claim that they are holding the German advance towards Minsk and Luck, inflicting heavy German tank loss.

TANK ADVANCE STOPPED

A Russian 'communique' to-day announces that the "advance of tank units forming the spearhead of German tank columns in the direction of Minsk and Luck has been stopped by the operations of our troops. Enemy tank detachments are suffering heavy losses.

In the direction of Minsk and Baronovitch fierce fighting is in progress with enemy infantry units attempting to link up with advanced tank columns. By stubborn resistance and counter-attack in these directions our troops are holding up the movements of the enemy's tank forces, inflicting on him heavy defeats.

In the direction of Luck large-scale tank battles are continuing in the course of which our Air Force has dealt a number of crushing blows to enemy tanks. The results of the battle are under examination.

According to additional data given by the Russians, German submarine was sunk in the Gulf of Riga on June 27.

BIG BATTLE STILL RAGES

According to a Moscow 'communique', the big battle which began on June 27 in the Luck Sector is still continuing and 4,000 tanks are participating in it.

The 'communique' adds that intensive fighting is going on in the Lwow district.

The 'communique' issued early this morning by the Soviet Information Board says:—

During the day of June 28th, our troops retreating to their new positions were engaged in stubborn rearguard action, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. In the fighting in the Shaulyai sector our troops captured many prisoners. In the Minsk sector, the Red Army continues to battle successfully against enemy tanks preventing their further advance to the East.

TANK BATTLE

Details of the fighting on June 27th show that in this sector about 300 tanks of the German 39th Tank Corps were destroyed. A large-scale tank battle raged all day in which a total of 4,000 tanks participated. The battle is still proceeding.

In the Lwow district, very intensive fighting is going on and our troops inflicted considerable losses on the enemy. Our aircraft successfully engaged in air combat and assisted land troops by powerful attacks from the air. During an air-raid on the Tulcea area our air force destroyed two enemy monitors on the Danube.

ENEMY FIGHTERS CHASED

In other sectors of the front our forces are firmly holding the state frontier. In one incident, seven bombers in close formation were approaching a frontier town. Soviet fighters rushed to meet them. Junior Lieutenant Yakovlev suddenly dived and rushed from below into the formation of enemy bombers forcing them to break their formation.

Pursued by our fighters, the German aircraft fled without dropping bombs. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down during this air combat.

On another occasion several enemy companies surrounded a frontier post. By well-aimed fire, the Frontier Guards beat off five successive attacks and then under the command of Junior Lieutenant Kolotov launched counter-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5.)

Nazi Interest In Syria

ANKARA, June 29.

Signs that Germany has not abandoned her interest in Syria are shown by the arrival of von Roser, a former German Consul in Beirut, and several assistants. In German circles they are stated to be going to Syria.

Von Roser has been busy since the collapse of France carrying on propaganda work amongst the Arabs and the Syrians against the British.—Reuter.

JAPANESE MILITARY MISSION FOR EUROPE

TOKIO, June 29.

A Japanese Military Mission, headed by Lieut.-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, which is 'en route' to Italy and Germany arrived to-day (Sunday) at Hsinking, says the Domei Agency. Its members declined to comment on the outbreak of the Russo-German war.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOVT. CHANGES

Lord Beaverbrook To Be Minister Of Supply

LONDON, June 29.

The announcement of the appointment of Lord Beaverbrook to be the Minister of Supply is contained in a statement issued from No. 10, Downing Street to-night as follows:—

The King has been pleased to approve the following appointments:—

LORD BEAVERBROOK to be the MINISTER OF SUPPLY.

SIR ANDREW RAE DUNCAN to be PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.

Lord Beaverbrook will remain a member of the War Cabinet.

Mr. Oliver Littleton vacates the office of the President of the Board of Trade on being appointed to special duties abroad.

The appointment of Lord Beaverbrook as Minister of Supply brings to an end the special arrangement whereby a Minister of State acted as Deputy Chairman of the Defence Committee (Supply) and as referee on priority questions. These questions will be handled within the organisation of the Office of the Minister of Defence or of the Production Executive of which latter Mr. Bevin will continue as Chairman.

Sir Andrew Duncan will continue as Chairman of the Import Executive.

In view of the establishment of the Minister of War Transport, it is announced that Colonel Rt. Hon. J. J. Lewellin and Right Hon. Sir Arthur Salter have relinquished their appointments as Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Transport and Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping respectively.

The King has been pleased to approve that they be appointed as joint Parliamentary Secretaries to the Minister of War Transport.—Reuter.

FINLAND AT WAR AGAIN

Mannerheim's Call For A "Fresh Crusade Against Soviet Russia"

BERLIN, June 29.

Early to-day Field Marshal Mannerheim issued an Order of the Day from his headquarters. According to a Helsinki despatch to the Official German News Agency Field Marshal Mannerheim stated: "Our winter campaign ended in a bitter peace. Nevertheless our country was still continually threatened."

After stating that this peace was nothing but an armistice, which has now been cancelled, he appealed to the nation to rally to a fresh crusade against the enemy.—Reuter.

ALBANIA AT WAR WITH SOVIET

LONDON, JUNE 29.

ALBANIA ANNOUNCES THAT SHE CONSIDERS HERSELF AT WAR WITH THE SOVIET UNION. —REUTER.

HOW THEY BETRAYED BRITAIN

Sweden, Finland & Rumania As Nazi Footstools

LONDON, June 29.

A strong denunciation of Rumania, Finland and Sweden for assisting Germany and a declaration that "the people of this country will not lightly forget this crime" is made by the "Sunday Times."

The newspaper says "We gave a guarantee to Rumania and she betrayed herself and us. She has passed from degradation through collaboration to co-belligerency with our enemies against those who are equally resisting the enslavement.

WARNING TO FINLAND

The case of Rumania might have been a warning to Finland. Not at all. Finland began by admitting large numbers of German troops to her territory. That territory is then very properly bombed by the Russians; then Finland goes to war on the German side. For that step, there is no possible excuse. She might have been unable to resist the German penetration. It is not admissible and the people of this country won't admit that an inactive weakness must necessarily lead to an active crime: and fighting on the side of our enemies is a crime.

FINLAND AND SWEDEN

The people of Britain won't lightly forget this crime despite their active sympathy with Finland in the past and more honourable days when she also was resisting aggression.

And that brings us to the case of Sweden. When Finland was defending herself against Russia, we were willing to send help through Sweden. Sweden refused us passage; yet we now learn she has given passage to German troops on their way to attack a Power unwilling to be a Teuton footstool. The Swedish announcement says that transport will be 'in a form compatible with Swedish sovereignty.' It is not and cannot be. The action of Sweden is no light matter to be veiled in verbiage. It will be yet graver if this proves to be an operative end of the usual German wedge."—Reuter.

FRANCO-HOARE MEETING

Assurance To Britain That Madrid Scenes Will Not Recur Again

LONDON, June 29.

Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent learns in authoritative quarters in London that the British Ambassador in Madrid, Sir Samuel Hoare, had a long interview with Gen. Franco on Saturday.

The Spanish Foreign Minister, Senor Suner, was present at the interview. A wide range of subjects was discussed, among them was the recent riots outside the British Embassy.

Gen. Franco expressed himself strongly about the riots, which, he assured Sir Samuel Hoare, were strongly disapproved by the Spanish Government, who would punish the offenders and take all the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence.—Reuter.

But Berlin Boast Of Dash Towards Moscow

FANTASTIC CLAIMS OF BIG BOOTY

Story Of 40,000 Prisoners Taken And 4,000 Planes & 2,223 Tanks Destroyed

LONDON, June 29.

THE Official German News Agency claims that German armoured units have pushed beyond Minsk and reached the main road towards Moscow.

DESPERATE SOVIET RESISTANCE

BERLIN, June 29.

Military circles view the present situation on the eastern front with calm and without exaggerated optimism, says the German-controlled Paris Radio. Results so far achieved, they declare, are only partial.

The struggle will be continued without mercy until complete destruction of the Bolshevist regime has been accomplished. Soviet troops, it is added, are putting up desperate resistance.

4,000 PLANES AND 40,000 PRISONERS!

The German 'communique' claims that over 4,000 Russian planes were destroyed in seven days for the loss of 150 planes.

A German 'communique' says: "In the short period from June 22 to 27, tremendous results have been obtained. Although it is not yet possible to give even a rough estimate of the booty seized, we have captured during the first days more than 40,000 prisoners and the enemy also sustained heavy losses.

Hitherto we have captured 2,233 tanks including 46 of the heaviest type. They have been partly destroyed and partly captured. In addition, there are vast quantities of anti-tank and anti-aircraft guns, machine-guns, motor vehicles and so on. The numbers increase hourly. They will be vastly increased by capitulation or destruction of the encircled Russian armies.

The Luftwaffe has given the Russian air force devastating defeats up to now by fighters, bombers and anti-aircraft batteries. 4107 Russian planes have been destroyed on the ground or in the air in the seven days. On the other hand our own losses are comparatively slight. In the same period we lost 150 planes. The German materials and pilots are vastly superior.

This mighty loss of planes, tanks, and other war materials captured or destroyed is due to the exemplary co-operation of the German forces. At the same time they give an expressive and surprising picture of the greatness of the danger that lay east of the German frontier.

TALL NAZI CLAIMS

The German Communique states that in the early hours of June 22 German East Army crossed the border on a broad front. The German forces thrust into the centre of Russian troops, which were being concentrated for attack. In some sectors German forces broke through strong frontier fortifications on the very first day. Violent Russian counter-attacks collapsed and the enemy suffered very heavy losses.—

ON RUMANIAN FRONT

BUCHAREST:— To-day's official German-Rumanian military Communique states: "The action against Russian forces continues from the mountains of Kuovina to the sea. The Russians carried out bombing operations in the regions of Lassy, Buzeu, Galatz, Constanza.

On June 26 two Russian destroyers appeared off Constanza. One of them, the "Moscow" was sunk and the other was probably damaged, adds the Communique.

Hungarian Troops Cross Into Russia

Hungarian troops have crossed the frontier at several points into Soviet territory, states an official "communique" issued in Budapest to-day.

They are said to be "in pursuit of the enemy".

The "communique" adds that Soviet airmen yesterday bombed the districts of Nagybanya and Talaborfalva without causing any damage.—

HUNGARIAN REPRISAL.

VICHY:—A Communique issued by the Hungarian Chief of Staff, quoted in a Budapest dispatch to the Vichy News Agency, says: "As a reprisal measure, the Hungarian air force again successfully attacked Soviet Military objectives during the early hours of to-day. Large fires and considerable damage were observed.

The town of Csop was attacked by seven Soviet planes, three of which were brought down in air fights."

BERLIN BOAST

LONDON, June 29.

The long awaited official account of the German operations against Russia appeared this morning in a long communique issued in dated sections beginning with June 22. It notably claims an enormous destruction of Russian aircraft amounting to 2,582 by the evening of the second day's operations.

LUFTWAFFE'S CLAIM.

The Luftwaffe took a meritorious part. Formations of the Luftwaffe be hurled themselves upon the enemy, while it was dawn. Despite the enemy's strong numerical superiority the Luftwaffe attained supremacy in the air in the east on the first day. In aerial combat 32 Red planes were shot down by fighters and anti-aircraft fire. Together with machines destroyed on the ground, the Russian Air force lost a total of 181 planes on June 22. German losses on this day were 35.

The next section of the Communique dealing with events on June 23 states that the enemy carried out frenzied counter-attacks against the head of our attacking column. In this trial of strength, the German soldier remained the victor. All Russian thrusts were repulsed, some being broken in bloody hand-to-hand fighting.

The fortress of Grodno was taken after a hard fight.

By the evening of June 23 the number Soviet planes destroyed had increased to 2,582.

Detailing with the operations on June 24, the Communique states that the fortress of Brestlitovsk was attacked by our heaviest artillery and taken by storm. The same

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4)

Arbitration, Not Boycott, Is Way To Peace

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

"Mahatma Gandhi has placed before the country the idea of non-violent resistance to communal disturbances as part of the national struggle for Swaraj", declared Mr. Mahadev Desai addressing a rally of the newly formed Shanti Sevak Sangh in the Harijan Ashram at Sabarmati, today.

He said that they were trained in the art of non-violence for the last 20 years and they gave its practical demonstration at Dharasana. If hundreds could stand unflinchingly lathi blows at Dharasana in pursuance of a political struggle, why should they not be able to do so in the interest of communal peace? They at Dharasana were ordinary men but they could display extraordinary bravery. Even so could the members of the Shanti Sevak Sangh, who were ordinary mortals. The Sangh which was not called a peace army on account of the militant implication of the word "army" had to practise self-immolation when communal disturbances broke out.

TECHNIQUE OF RESISTANCE

Describing the technique of non-violent resistance, Mr. Desai said that he had discussed it with Mahatma Gandhi, who had permitted the snatching of the knife from a Goonda if one had the strength for it. He had also permitted the overpowering of the Goonda, handing him over to the police and appearing as prosecution witness when he was tried. When two mobs of equal strength were about to clash they might withdraw, but when a big crowd was about to attack a small mob, they might join the latter irrespective of communal considerations, and meet the fate which befell it. Mahatma Gandhi had conceived the idea of self-immolation between two warring mobs since 1920, and they might practise what their faith in non-violence dictated for the establishment of communal peace and unity, keeping always in view the possibility of a Hindu dying at the hands of a Hindu and a Muslim at the hands of a Muslim.

NO BOYCOTT

Referring to the practice of boycott suggested by Mr. J. B. Kripalani, Mr. Desai said that he felt that economic boycott was suggested by Mr. Kripalani as a pure and unexceptionable alternative to stabbing which was despicable, but the best way was to settle all communal disputes by arbitration and to prepare the ground for it. Non-co-operation, miscalled boycott, was an age old weapon, open to individuals or organisations, who were impatient of wrongs which they could not otherwise remedy. But it was best if it was spontaneous and not rooted in hatred or revenge. Spontaneous boycott which was the result of a righteous indignation would be quick, sure and successful. If it was practised on an organised scale it would be of a long and painful duration and would like a boomerang recoil on those who practised it.—A. P.

TURKISH PRESIDENT HURRIES BACK TO CAPITAL

Cuts Short Holiday To Meet Vichy Emissary

LONDON, June 29.

President Ineunu has cut short his holiday and is returning to Ankara to see M. Benoit-Mechin, the Vichy Secretary of State, who is now visiting the Turkish Capital.

Ineunu's Return

ANKARA: President Ineunu returns here to-morrow when he is expected to receive M. Benoit Mechin, Admiral Darlan's Secretary of State, who will then presumably deliver the letter from Marshal Petain to President Ineunu which he has brought with him.

A Turkish protocol demands that all official acts must take place in Ankara which explains why President Ineunu has not received M. Mechin at his summer residence in Yalova where he had been spending a few days.—

VICHY MISSION FOR ANKARA

M. Benoit-Mechin, the Vichy Secretary of State, had a short interview with the Turkish Prime Minister on Friday. A French spokesman stated that M. Mechin did not come to negotiate the surrender of Syria.

Mechin Mission

Following yesterday's denial by a French spokesman that M. Mechin was here to negotiate evacuation of troops from Syria, opinion is spreading that he is trying to negotiate permission to send arms for Syria across Turkey. It is generally considered that his efforts in this direction will be unsuccessful.—Reuter.

Japanese Raid On Chungking

63 Planes Bomb China's War-Time Capital

CHUNGKING, June 29.

Chungking was bombed at noon to-day by 63 Japanese planes which flew over the city in two waves. Bombs were dropped on the Consular Lane where the British Embassy is situated and on downtown business sections and also the Yangtse river front.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

NO ENCOUNTER WITH GERMAN FIGHTERS

LONDON, June 29.

No German fighters were encountered when R. A. F. fighters carried out another sweep over the coast of Northern France this (Sunday) afternoon. British aircraft returned without an incident, states an Air Ministry Communique.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 29.

Reports that M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister is going to Berlin for exchange of protocols, ratifying the Turko-German pact are denied in Ankara, says a dispatch to the Vichy News Agency. It is added that M. Aichi kali, the Assistant Secretary-General of the Ministry for German Affairs, has just left Ankara for Berlin for this purpose.—Reuter.

GERMAN PLANES OVER ALEXANDRIA.

CAIRO, June 29.

Enemy aircraft again raided Alexandria last night (Saturday) but it is announced that damage was negligible. The alert ended at dawn.—Reuter.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Hindu Officer of high rank (no caste restriction) for beautiful educated, and cultured lady aged 20, of respectable family. Apply Box No. 14721 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a respectable virgin bride for a Jain Dasha Shrimali Youth. The girl must be Jain, Vaishya, of a High Hindu Community, attractive Talented of well versed in Household affairs. Apply with full details to Box No. 14735 "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted well qualified Head Master for High School in Calcutta—preferably one with foreign degree and experienced in teaching infant classes. Must have fair knowledge of Sanskrit and Hindi and be interested in Hindu Culture. Salary Rs. 250|- to Rs. 400|- p.m. Apply Box No. 5437 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—Three Senior Hands possessing at least ten years experience of a good Bank for filling up three posts of Officers in the Bank. Pay according to qualifications. Applicant should state full particulars regarding Educational Qualifications, experience, age etc., in their application. Copies of certificates and testimonials should be attached with the application. Latest date by which the application will be received in the office will be 12th July, 1941. Yodh Raj, Secretary, The Punjab National Bank, Limited, Lahore. (5443)

Wanted persons desirous to earn Rs. 90|- to Rs. 375|- while at home by selling American New Gold and its ornaments. This gold gives real gold mark on touch stone and can be beaten into plates. Ask for agency terms along with sample set comprising 4 tolas New Gold, 2 ear-rings, 2 bracelets and one new design ring to American New Gold Co. P. B. 61. Lahore. (5442)

Wanted: 150 Candidates for Station Master's and Signaller's training. Free quarter. Rail fare paid. Scholarship Rs. 30|- & 20|-. Apply with -|1|6 to Supdt., Railway Telegraph Training School, Barhshah-boola, Delhi. (14756)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a good Bleaching Master with experience and satisfactory cerificates. Also wanted a Head Storekeeper of experience having worked in a Textile Mill. Apply Box No. 14722 "Bombay Chronicle"

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14454)

Wanted:—Smart people to sell ladies' ornaments and earn Rs. 80 to Rs. 250 p.m. Catalogue and Agency terms free. A sample set comprising of 1 tola NU Gold 1 pr. Ear-rings, 1 pr. Bangles and 1 Ring will be supplied at Half Sample price, i.e. Rs. 5. Apply Nu Gold Works Ltd., The Mall, Lahore. (5429)

At Bombay, qualified Nurses or with hospital experience required. Age under 40. Salary Rupees 40 to 75. Boarding and lodging arranged. Apply Relief Association, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, behind Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. (14650)

Everybody secure employment learning "Touch Typewriting". Monthly Re. 1|- only. Ladies special arrangement. National Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road, (near Marwadi Vidyalaya). (14644)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Islamia High School, Etawah, U. P. Re-opens on July 9, 1941. One of the best and the oldest residential Muslim Institution; commodious hostels, well-equipped libraries, laboratories and Museums; highly organised games, and scouting subjects taught are English, Mathematics, Drawing, Commerce, Science, Agriculture, Nature Study, Hygiene, Physical Training and Theology. Prospectus free from the Headmaster. (14664)

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Government recognised) Trains for Overseer's Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. Matriculates or S.L.C. passed with Mathematics to apply for admission now. Best result in the Province last year. Apply for Prospectus to the Principal (5037)

Special Evening Classes in Shorthand are held at Sydenham College of Commerce. Fees Rs. 15 per term. New Sessions just commenced. Admissions made daily. (14740)

Sydenham College of Commerce: Special evening Class to prepare students for Preliminary Examination, Institute of Actuaries, has just commenced work. Enrolments made daily. (14739)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Antitap—50 years' renowned specific—against Fevers. Stock a bottle and save time, worry, Doctors' bills. (14747)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Chief Agents separately for (1) Bombay Presidency (2) Central India, for The Hindu Insurance Co., Ltd., Lahore, which has got the following outstanding characteristics:—(1) Huge paid up Capital of over 3 1|2 lacs forming an additional Security for Policyholders. (2) A large Reserve to start business with. (3) Security of 2 lacs required by Insurance Act deposited in full with Government before commencing business. (4) Housed in its own spacious buildings. (5) Very low premiums and novel schemes. Apply to:—The Secretary. (5444)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans on Personal Bonds only! Also on mortgages. Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, 203, Hornby Road. (14754)

Wanted to purchase Furzandari Rights from Rs. 25,000|- to Rs. 5 lakhs. 10 Lakhs to be given on Mortgage against substantial securities. Full particulars to Bhagwandas Ramdas, 6 Banganga Road Malabar Hill, Bombay. (14744)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For best steel shovels of all sizes and shapes please write to Imperial Shovel Works, Sialkot City (Punjab). (14729)

Wanted by an issueless Hindu Landlord and banker of U.P. a baby male or female age about 2 years, colour fair. Write to Box No. 14720, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL

Owing to the extension of the Curfew order the Variety Entertainment Shows have been finally fixed for Sunday, 13th July and Sunday, 20th July at 9-45 a.m. on each day. Seats originally booked for Sunday, 15th June and Thursday, 19th June will be good for Sunday, 13th July and Sunday, 20th July respectively.

NOTICE

APPLICANTS for temporary appointments in the Bombay City Police Force are requested to apply to the undersigned before 10th July, 1941. Pay Rs. 35|- per month. Knowledge of English essential.

G. G. RAY,
Dy. Commissioner of Police,
Special Branch (I), C.I.D.,
Bombay.

New C.I.D. Building,
Gymnasium Road, Fort,
28-6-'41, Bombay. (5454)

G. I. P. RAILWAY Rate Circulars

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR, viz., Supplement to Foreign Rate Circular No. 3 of 1941 (Goods and Coaching) is being issued to-day.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations. (5431)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MULJI VISHRAM NARSI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Lease-hold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on Plot No. 490 of the Dadar-Matunga Estate of the Corporation of the City and Island and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 990 Square Yards or thereabouts and bearing New Survey No. 2|913 and Cadastral Survey No. 775|10 of Matunga Division and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "F" Ward Nos. 6986(1), 6986(2), 6986(3) and Street Nos. 553, 553A and 553B and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 489, on or towards the South by 40 feet Road, on or towards the East by Plot No. 491 and on or towards the West by 60 feet Hormasji Adenwalla Road.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1941.
R. C. RAIJI,
For Messrs. Manilal Kher Ambalal & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys. (5452)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 809 OF 1941.

(1.) NAISHADRAI BAPALAL DAVE, (2.) VASANT DINANATH RAO, both of Ahmedabad and Bombay Hindu Inhabitants on behalf of themselves and the other Policy Holders of the Asian Assurance Company Ltd. the first plaintiff residing at Ahmedabad and the 2nd plaintiff residing at Zaoba's Wadi, Thakoredwar, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiffs.

vs

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., a joint Stock Company, resigtered under the Indian Company's Act, 1913 and the Insurance Act 1938 having its office at Asian Building, Ballard Pier within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,

THE POLICY HOLDERS OF THE ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD., BOMBAY.

Notice under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure

PURSUANT to the order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania on the 25th day of June, 1941, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed plaintiffs against the abovenamed defendants for the following reliefs:

(a) That it may be declared that the application of M. R. Vidyarthi and H. R. Vyas to stand for election of Policy Holders Director have been wrongly rejected by the defendant company.

(b) That it may be declared that the defendants wrongly refused certificate of admission to the 1st plaintiff and the other Policy Holders who were eligible to vote at the said meeting and who applied to the defendant company for certificate of admission.

(c) That it may be declared that the proxies are properly stamped and that the defendant company is not entitled to reject the said proxies on the ground of insufficiency of stamp.

(d) That the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from holding the said meeting of the Policy Holders on the 25th day of June 1941 and|or before this Hon'ble Court decides on the matters comprised in prayers (a), (b) and (c) abovementioned.

(e) That in any event the defendant company may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from proceeding with the election of a Policy Holders Director at the meeting convened on the 25th day of June 1941 and|or before the said questions are decided by this Hon'ble Court.

(f) That in the event of the aforesaid meeting being held on the 25th day of June 1941 and the Policy Holders Director being elected at such meeting without allowing the candidates who made their applications for standing for the office of the Policy Holders Director and|or without allowing the Policy Holders who applied for certificate for admission as aforesaid being allowed to attend and vote at the said meeting and|or without giving effect to the said proxies be declared to be illegal and void.

(g) Interim reliefs in terms of prayers (d), (e) and (f).

(h) That the defendant company may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the costs of the suit or that the same may be otherwise provided for.

(i) For such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the said suit has been fixed for the 25th day of August 1941.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1941.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. H. KIRTIKAR,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR.

This 27th day of June 1941.
Messrs. AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. (5453)

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO CLERICAL AND OTHER SUBORDINATE SERVICES.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from candidates desirous of appearing at the above examination so as to reach this office on or before Thursday the 10th July, 1941.

Forms of applications may be obtained from the office of the undersigned between 12 noon and 4 p.m. (B.T.) on office days and between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. (B.T.) on Saturdays on payment of annas 4 each.

Copies of Rules and Regulations specifying the conditions prescribed for the examination will be supplied free of charge.

M. D. BHAT,
Municipal Commissioner,
Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay.
20th June, 1941. (5391)

EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

There's unusual drama, romance and thrills in BEN HECHT'S masterpiece of a production

ANGELS OVER BROADWAY

brilliantly played by
Douglas Fairbanks Jr.
Rita Hayworth
Thomas Mitchell
A Columbia Film

A MASTERPIECE OF WIT & PATHOS—
ATRE PICTURES' Memorable Triumph
CHARANO KI-DASI (Hindi)
PAYACHI DASI (Marathi)
SCREEN PLAY:
PRINCIPAL ATRE
2nd Crowded Week
AT
NEW WEST END
Hindi: 4 p.m.—Marathi: 1-30, and 7 p.m.
To-morrow Morning 10 a.m. (Marathi)

For Comedy Without Contortions
SEE NATIONAL STUDIOS'
ASRA
Starring:
SARDAR AKHTAR
2ND WEEK
PATHE
Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.

IN ITS 7TH WEEK
SARASWATI'S MUSICAL COMEDY
'NARAD NARADI'
POPULAR WITH PICTUREGOERS
AT **MAJESTIC**
TO-DAY AT 1, 4, 7 P.M.
ZANANA SHOW TO-MORROW AT 1 P.M.

Deficit Budget For Calcutta University

CALCUTTA, June 28.

A deficit of over four lakhs of rupees is disclosed in the budget estimates of the Calcutta University for the year 1941-42 as presented before the Senate of the University at a special meeting to-day.

Income of the university during the ensuing financial year (1941-42) has been estimated at Rs. 3,688,555 and expenditure at Rs. 4,122,884, thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 434,329. The deficit is proposed to be met from the opening balance, which stands at Rs 445,204, the closing balance at the end of the year being thus estimated at Rs. 11,975.

The budget contains two new items of expenditure, namely Rs. 42,000 for the study of Islamic History and Culture and Rs. 15,000 for the study of statistics both in the postgraduate department.—A. P.

DR. COLLACO

ROSE TO EMINENCE BY DEVOTED SERVICE

Christians Present Address To Mayor

The Christians of Bombay mustered strong at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday evening to present an address to Dr. J. A. Collaco, the Mayor of Bombay. His Grace, Dr. Thomas Roberts, the Archbishop of Bombay, presided.

The address, which was presented on behalf of the Christian community, was read out by Mr. Dominic J. Ferreira and presented by the Archbishop enclosed in a costly silver casket.

Among other things the address stated: "It is not by a freak of fortune, nor by extraneous influence that you have attained this proved eminence. You Sir, are where you are by right of merit. The end is but the crown of years of assiduous and devoted service to the City. In selecting you to be the Mayor, your colleagues have, we feel, only given due recognition to merit and service. "It is only twelve years since you were returned to the Corporation by a predominant non-Christian vote, which in itself is no mean achievement in the prevalent temper of the country".

The address also eulogistically referred to Dr. Collaco's services in the Legislature and various medical and charitable institutions.

"In conclusion we beg to offer you our best wishes for a happy and successful Mayoral tenure, so that your name may be eventually linked in public memory with that of the two great Indian Christians who filled the Presidential Chair with distinction, Dr. A. G. Viegas and Mr. Joseph Baptista, and so that your example may inspire the rising generation of the Christian community to dedicate to public service. We ardently hope that with God's grace and strength you will continue to devote your life to public service and rise ever higher in public esteem and public confidence, and that yet higher honours will be in store for you", summed up the address.

ARCHBISHOP'S TRIBUTES.

While presenting the address to Dr. Collaco, the Archbishop remarked: "Considering the Christian standard of service and loyalty, I can say nothing better than that we have in him (Dr. Collaco) the proper man for the Mayoralty".

MAYOR'S REPLY.

Dr. J. A. Collaco, the Mayor, replying to the address said:—

"The Chair I have been called upon to occupy has been, as you rightly observe in your address, graced by some of the greatest public men of India men eminent in various walks of life, whom I cannot presume to emulate. But if I cannot emulate them, I shall at least try to imitate them, in living up to the great traditions they have built up and in preserving untarnished the good name and prestige attached to this high office.

How far I shall succeed, I shall leave it to the judgment of my fellow councillors and the public of Bombay. I can only promise that it shall be my earnest endeavour so to conduct myself in the Chair that no one may accuse me of partisanship or factitious spirit.

I am not aware of having done or achieved anything extraordinary. Whatever little I may have achieved, it is probably due to my resolve on entering upon public life to serve the City and the people to the best of my ability. And if in doing so, I may have, as you kindly pointed out, occasionally sacrificed personal comfort and health, I take it that I am not unique in this respect, and that it is the common share of all who take to public life in public interest.

I plead guilty to the soft indictment that I have not been a silent member. And as you say, I have not infrequently found myself defending lost causes. But I can assure you that whenever I spoke anything wise or otherwise, the views I expressed sprang from my convictions and the sense of public duty as I conceived it. That is perhaps an explanation of the happy fact that I lost causes but kept friends.

CALL TO COMMUNITY.

Far too few Christians I find, are taking an active part in civic and national affairs. Our community is not lacking in men of intelligence, culture and character who may be trusted to acquit themselves well in public life.

It is a matter of great joy to me to find that all the sections of the Christian Community have joined together in presenting this Address of felicitations. I consider this a happy sign and a very good omen. If we can unite on such a trivial matter as offering good wishes and congratulations to an individual, is it too much to expect that we may all unite for weightier reasons, to protect and safeguard our just and rightful interest?

I need hardly assure you all that I shall ever treasure in my heart the happy memory of this function which I interpret not only as a mark of special favour to me but as a symbol of our solidarity," he concluded.

The Mayor was profusely garlanded by about 30 Christian Clubs and other institutions. He was also the recipient of congratulatory tributes from the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir H. P. Mody and Sir Sultan Chinoy who sent messages expressing their inability to attend the function due to other engagements.

The function terminated after a vote of thanks to the Chair was proposed by Dr. Cosmas Fernandis.

BUS COLLIDES WITH TRAIN

Six Injured Passengers Removed To Hospital

TATANAGAR, June 28.

Six persons in a bus were badly injured and had to be removed to Sakchi Gouth Hospital and the remaining ten passengers were slightly injured and treated in hospital as a result of a collision between a motor bus and 409 Down goods train proceeding from Haludapudur to Tatanagar, according to the Assistant Transportation Officer, B. N. Railway. The rear portion of the motor bus was smashed.

The engine of the goods train composed of 10 bogies and 3 ordinary loaded wagons and a brake van came in contact with the bus at a level crossing near mile 157|12, where the accident occurred.—United Press.

Calcutta LL.D. For Radhakrishnan

CALCUTTA, June 28.

The Calcutta University Senate to-day on the motion of the Vice-Chancellor, decided to confer the Degree of Doctor of Law (Honoris causa) on Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan formerly George the Fifth Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University.—A. P.

LET 'KAL' EDITOR PUT HIS CASE

Poona Journalists' Protest Against Security Demand

POONA, June 28.

The Poona Journalists' Association at its monthly meeting to-day passed a resolution protesting against the order issued by the Government of Bombay under the Press Emergency Powers Act demanding Security of Rs. 1,000 each from the Yeshvant Press where the daily "Kal", Poona, is printed and from the Publisher and Printer of the Daily "Kal" respectively, because of an alleged objectionable article published in the issue of 25th May, 1941.

The Poona Journalists' Association urges the Government of Bombay to put the whole question before the Bombay Press Advisory Committee and its Marathi Sub-Committee and give an opportunity to the editor of the "Kal" to put his case before them.—A.P

Baroda's Vital Statistics

BARODA, June 28.

The total mortality in Baroda during the week ending June 21 last was 61 which is 5 less than the last week, and the death rate registered was 20.8 on the census population of 1931. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the triennium was 70.6 Out of the total number of death, 22 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week there were 2 deaths from tuberculosis 1 from typhoid, and 1 from measles.

The number of live births registered during the week was 87.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8 p.m. Benazirbai. 5-10 G. A. Khan Gwalior. 5-25 Asad Ali Khan. 5-45 Mira ke bhajan. 6-15 Shamshad Begam. 6-30 Instrumental duet. 6-40 Bashir Ahmad Khan. 7 Benazirbai. 7-15 If I had lived then. 7-30 Munni. 7-45 Do geet. 8 Asad Ali Khan. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-45 Bashir Ahmad Khan. 10 Thumri aur ghazal. 10-15 Preet ke geet. 10-30 Shamshad Begam.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Abdul Karim Khan. 7-40 Chandamana. 7-50 Bai Sundrabai. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 S. D. Batish. 9-15 Alap on dilruba. 9-20 Bai Sundrabai. 12-30 p.m. Bhajans. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Clarionet Solos. 1-10 Garbas from grooves. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-13 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Bai Sundrabai. 6-25 News in Marathi. 6-30 News in Gujarati. 6-35 Shivkumar Shukla. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 S. D. Batish. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Book review. 7-15 Bai Sundrabai. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Sound news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 "Dishabhool". 10-15 S. D. Batish. 10-25 Pandit Rao Nagarkar.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Shivkumar Shukla. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 8-50 H. Hussain. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Surendra. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Violin and Sarangi. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Dhun Tilang on Jaltarang. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Shivkumar Shukla. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-15 S. D. Batish. 9-30 Hilde Fieldberg. 9-40 Royal Opera Orchestra, Covent Garden. 9-45 Rumba Boys.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Gouri Sen. 5-15 Birendra Nath Mukerjee. 5-35 Kulendu Kumar Das. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Instrumental duet. 6-5 For rural and industrial areas. 7 Replies to listeners' letters. 7-20 Mastan Gama. 7-40 Binapani Mukerjee 1. 8 Bhoy. 8-20 Carnatic music. 9 Bertram Magnoni. 10 Mixed pickles.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. For children. 4-30 Tea time music. 5 Shrimati Jayalakshmi. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6 News in English. 6-5 Shrimati K. Sankari Ammal. 6-30 Shrimati Jayalakshmi. 7 Vallavanukku Vallavan. 7-50 Shrimati K. Sankari Ammal. 8-30 R. Anantakrishna Sarma. 9 Topical programme. 9-30 Interlude. 9-45 Topical talk. 10 R. Anantakrishna Sarma.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE
G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H M.
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10 50	17 55
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15 0(	21-00
Poona Express	19 20	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-0(	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B. & C. I. Railway
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	6-35	13-0(
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	6-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	8-15	21-15
	(Mon)	(Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee. Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	18-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	08-45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday this train will run on Tuesday.

RUIKER ON NAZI ATTACK ON RUSSIA

NAGPUR, June 29.

"Hitler's attack on Soviet Russia is wholly unjustified; and no Socialist worth his name can be a silent spectator of this wanton attack," said Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Provincial Trade Union Congress, interviewed on the latest developments regarding the Russo-German war.

Mr. Ruiker welcomed the change of policy that had come over in England in her determination to help Russia and hoped for a similar change in India also.

He further hoped that Britain would immediately reverse her present policy towards India, and that she would adopt a policy of establishing a people's government both at the Centre and in the Provinces so that India could play her proper part in the struggle against Fascism.—United Press.

Mayors' Conference

MADRAS, June 28.

In a communication to the Mayor of Colombo where the next session of the All-India and Burma Mayors' conference is proposed to be held, the Deputy Mayor of Madras has suggested the 3rd of August for holding the conference. It is learnt that the Mayor of Karachi has also expressed a similar opinion.—A. P.

Government Must Help Handloom Industry

Bombay Indian Chamber's Plea For Expansion Of Foreign Market For Artistic Products

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, has addressed a communication to the Secretary, Fact-Finding Committee (Handloom and Mills) in the course of which he says:—

My Committee do not think it advisable that a definite line of demarcation should be drawn between yarns used by handlooms and by mills. They are of opinion that such demarcation would convey the impression of an essential conflict of interests between the two branches of the industry which is not justified by the circumstances and which it is in the best interests of both to avoid. They think also that it would be administratively difficult to secure proper enforcement of any restriction regarding the kinds of yarn used by handlooms and by mills respectively. Disputes in cases on the border line will arise frequently and can only be settled by actual measurement of the precise counts of yarn used, which would be difficult to carry out in practice. Further the indirect competition of higher counts of yarn than those on which restriction is imposed will render such arrangement inoperative for the purpose for which it is intended.

In the opinion of my Committee, the Handloom industry possesses a considerable measure of inherent economic strength which explains its continued existence and its steady output in the face of growing competition from the mill industry. In the first place, it is a recognised fact that the advantages of large-scale mechanical production are generally inverse ratio to the proportion between the cost of material and the cost above material. Since in cloth made of yarn of the lowest counts the cost above material is generally small in comparison with cloth of higher counts, the handloom industry is in a better position to compete with the mill industry in this line. Secondly, the handloom industry possesses a marked advantage as regards cloth made of the finest classes of yarn in so far as it is in cloth of this kind that special artistic designs are in general demand.

Among other factors that operate to the advantage of the handloom industry may be mentioned nearness of local markets and the existence of marked local preferences for certain varieties of cloth.

NEED OF ASSISTANCE

At the same time, my Committee hold the view that, in view of the difficulties in respect of finance and organisation to which the handloom industry is subject, it is necessary that assistance should be given to the industry to utilise fully such inherent economic advantages as it possesses. It is important from the social point of view that cottage industries should be helped to maintain their place in the economy of the country. The Committee are of opinion that assistance on the lines suggested in question No. 73 should be provided by Government action and made available to the handloom industry either through the Industries Departments of Provincial Governments or through Co-operative Societies of Weavers.

FOREIGN MARKET

My Committee consider that there is a large potential market for artistic products manufactures by the handloom industry in foreign countries and would strongly urge that adequate measures should be taken with the assistance of Indian Trade Commissioners to expand this market. A permanent collection of typical Handloom goods of artistic design should be maintained at the office of every Indian Trade Commissioner.

In the experience of the Committee of my Chamber, one of the chief difficulties in the way of developing the export market for artistic goods of this kind is that when designs are forwarded to the Indian industry, these designs are not strictly adhered to when the work is executed and it frequently happens that the product is found on delivery to differ materially from the original design. Closer collaboration between Indian Trade Commissioners and Provincial Directors of Industries is essential for rectifying this position.

Disputes Go To Industrial Courts

The Bombay Government "Gazette" Extraordinary, published on Saturday says:—

Whereas industrial disputes have arisen:

(1) Between the management of the mills specified in Schedule I appended hereto and their employees in respect of notices of changes given by the said managements to discontinue the temporary increases in wages granted in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, and

(2) Between the managements of the mills specified in Schedule II appended hereto and their employees in respect of notices of changes given by the employees asking for a war allowance equivalent to an increase of 40 per cent. in their wages with effect from the date of the outbreak of the present war.

And whereas the Provincial Government is satisfied that a serious outbreak of disorder is likely to occur by reason of the continuance of the said industrial disputes.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 49A of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938 (Bom. XXV of 1939), the Government of Bombay is pleased to refer the said industrial disputes to the arbitration of the Industrial Court constituted under Section 24 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE I

(1) The Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Mill, Amalner.

(2) The New Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Mill, Dhulia.

(3) The Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mill, Jalgaon, and

(4) The Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mill, Chalisgaon.

SCHEDULE II

(1) The Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Mill, Amalner.

(2) The New Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Mill, Dhulia.

(3) The Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mill, Jalgaon.

(4) The Gendalal Mill, Jalgaon, and

(5) The Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mill, Chalisgaon.

The question of using handmade paper for specialised needs such as paper required for stamps and other documents is under the consideration of the U. P. Government.

INCREASED SALARY FOR SIND M. L. A.s

Assembly Passes Bill But Congress Members To Draw At Old Rates

KARACHI, June 28.

The Sind Legislative Assembly passed to-day by 25 votes to 16 the Sind Assembly Members' Salary Allowances Amendment Bill, the Government remaining neutral.

The Bill increases the present salary from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125 and the present allowance from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 for daily attendance during the Assembly Session and the travelling allowance from double the second class to one and half times the first class. In addition, the mofussil members will receive Rs. 7-8 for daily attendance during the Assembly Session.

After the passage of the M.L.A.s' Salary Bill, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly, announced that his party had decided that the Congress members would draw only the present salary and allowances, namely Rs. 75 as salary and Rs. 2-8 as daily allowance during the Assembly Session and the second class railway fare.

The Bill will have a retrospective effect from February 26, 1941, when the Ministers' Increased Salaries' Bill was passed.

The Minister for Local Self-Government introduced in the Assembly to-day a Bill legalising the local bodies' contribution to the War Fund.—United Press.

Muslim University's Condolence To Nizam

NEW DELHI, June 28.

Dr. Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, visited Hyderabad on the occasion of the Chehlum Fateha ceremony of the mother of H. E. H. the Ruler of Hyderabad and Berar to convey in person the message of condolence on his behalf and on behalf of the Muslim University of which His Exalted Highness is the Chancellor. Sir Zia Uddin accompanied by the Hon. Sir Mohammad Yakub, Nawab Justice Nazir Yar Jung Bahadur, Nawab Mohiuddin Yar Jung Bahadur, Col. Moinuddin, Nawab Askari Yar Jung Bahadur and other prominent Aligarh old boys of Hyderabad visited the mosque of Judi, recited Fateha and placed Chadar-i-Gul on the tomb of Madari-Deccan. His Exalted Highness was himself present on the occasion and was greatly impressed by this expression of devotion on behalf of the Muslim University represented by its Vice-Chancellor and Aligarh Old Boys. In the "firman-i-Mubarak" which His Exalted Highness issued in this connection it is said, "We were greatly impressed by this expression of devotion and prayed for the progress and prosperity of the national education institution."

Next day His Exalted Highness informed Sir Zia Uddin Ahmad that he intended to build a mosque in the Muslim University area in memory of his late mother.

In another firman His Exalted Highness has agreed to come to Aligarh on the completion of the mosque and hear the first call to prayer in it.—Orient Press of India.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 29.

All-India weather chart upto 8 hours on Sunday:

Stations.	Maximum	Minimum	For past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	88	79	0.5	25.9	+5.7
Patna	94	81	—	3.8	—4.1
Gorakhpur	90	76	0.1	6.9	—
Benares	87	77	0.8	5.1	—1.8
Allahabad	95	77	1.0	3.1	—
Cawnpore	95	79	—	1.7	—2.4
Lucknow	90	80	+	2.8	—1.4
Jhansi	109	83	—	6.7	+2.8
Agra	105	83	—	1.9	—1.2
Bareilly	95	80	0.4	4.7	—
Dehradun	93	79	T	8.0	+0.5
Delhi	101	83	—	3.1	+0.4
Ambala	97	79	—	4.6	+1.1
Ludhiana	95	82	—	4.3	+2.1
Lahore			0.5	2.0	+0.4
Rawalpindi	101	82	—	1.3	—0.8
Lyallpur	100	77	1.6	3.7	+2.6
Multan	108	89	—	—	—
Srinagar	95	67	—	0.2	—1.3
Peshawar	110	89	—	—	—0.3
Dehra Ismailkhan	130	84	—	5.2	—0.4
Fort Sandeman	10a	71—		0.1	—0.5
Quetta	98	66	Nil		
Khandwa	102	—	—	0.1	—5.1
Jubbulpore	99	74	3.0	6.7	—6.2
Nagpur	100	78	0.1	2.8	- 5.8
BOMBAY	86	79	0.4	8.1	—9.5
Ratnagiri	83	75	1.1	24.1	—3.7
Ahmednagar	90	76	—	—	—4.8
Poona	79	73	0.7	4.1	—0.6
Sholapur	95	76	—	2.3	—2.3
Hyderabad Dn.	83	76	—	1.9	—2.9
Calicut	84	74	0.3	39.1	+6.0
Madras	100	84	—	3.8	+2.0
Simla	71	62	0.3	6.7	+0.1
Pachmarhi	93	70	0.5	2.5	—6.7
Bhavnagar	98	83	—	0.1	—4.0
Jacobabad	108	86	—	—	—.02
Hyderabad Sind	103	85	—	—	—0.4
Karachi	91	84	—	—	—0.8
Jaipur	105	80	0.2	2.1	—
Ajmer	99	77	0.7	1.4	—1.1
Deesa	101	82	0.1	0.1	—3.8
Rajkot	98	82	—	0.1	—4.0
Ahmedabad	96	83	T	0.3	—3.9
Bhopal	101	83	—	0.7	+
Akola	101	80	—	0.9	—4.2
Amraoti	103	81	—	0.3	—5.9
Indore	98	79	T	—	—3.6
Mussoorie	75	63	0.1	6.4	+2.2
Mahableshwar	67	64	6.2	33.0	+1.0
Baroda	93	78	0.9	1.7	—
Bahawalpur	106	88	—	1.2	+0.6
Belgaum	79	69	1.7	7.7	—0.1
Murree	77	63	T	3.3	—0.3
Dalhousie	76	—	0.1	5.8	—0.1
Khandalla		—	2.1	23.7	—
Mount Abu	81	69	—	0.6	—4.1
Ootacamund	60	54	0.2	11.9	+5.5
Jodhpur	104	84	—	—	—1.4
Gwalior	101	83	T	2.0	+

MONSOON STRONG IN BENGAL AND KONKAN

POONA, June 29.

Monsoon has been strong in south-west Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east Central Provinces, Konkan and active in north and south-east Bengal, East Gujrat, north Hyderabad and Malabar. Rainfall has also occurred locally in east United Provinces, west Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Bombay and Deccan. A few falls are reported in west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, west Rajputana, Mysore and north Madras Coast. Observations from many stations in north-east India and Deccan have not been received.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m of 29-6-1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .064 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.1 degrees (0.1 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.5 degrees (1.4 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 17 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 287 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 43 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5.

Rain in 24 hours 0.44 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 8.08 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 8.15 inches.

Weather Remark rain.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,520 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 23 h. 30 m. I. S. T. on Saturday, the 28th June, 1941.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 29-6-1941.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.86 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.65 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Nagpur Faced With Water Shortage

NAGPUR, June 29.

If rain does not fall in Nagpur district during next week, the city will be faced with an unprecedented water shortage. Hitherto less than two and half inches of rain has fallen as against eighteen inches recorded during the same period last year. The reservoir at Gorwara, from where the municipal water supply comes has water sufficient to last for only 25 days. If the draught continues the municipality intends to curtail the water supply to the city.—A. P.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, June 28.

In the money market, 75 million treasury bills offered were allotted at the average rate of 19 shillings 11.83 pence per cent. the market receiving 27 per cent. against 31 last week applications being higher at 163 million against 158 last week.

No end of half-year stringency is expected as indicated by the absence of demand for loans into July.

Credit continues in good supply despite very little buying of bills by banks.

Wall Street opened very hesitant.—Reuter.

HAPUR WHEAT MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, June 27.

During the week under review, the local wheat market remained very erratic and recorded frequent fluctuations. There was a slightly quieter tendency on Saturday but on Sunday the news of Hitler's declaration of war on Russia gave a great impetus to the speculative activity and consequently there was a sharp advance in the quotations. The bullish drive, however, last for a short period till Tuesday afternoon when heavy profit taking liquidations and milder reports from Karachi and the Punjab led to reactionary movements. Fluctuations thereafter, were slow and haulting but the under tone is never the less not bearish although there are certain factors that are counteracting the effects of the very bullish supply position as referred to last week. For instance at Karachi the approach of the July settlement, plentiful supplies in sight and little immediate export outlet have to some extent damped the enthusiasm of the speculators who were responsible for the last week's advance. Locally also there is a feeling in some quarters that the advance has been over done and a reaction is now overdue, although there are many who are sitting in the hopes on a very sharp rise in the quotations. The working of the market clearly indicated the double tendency. On the one hand profit taking sales appeared at higher levels, on the other every decline was resisted by a under current sentiment of better future prospects. The unusually dry weather is causing serious anxiety here and the strong dry winds of the week were responsible, to a large extent for the firmer outlook. The earlier rise could have been maintained but for the heavy crop movements in the Punjab.

On Friday last bhadon had closed at 3|9| 1|2. On Saturday it improved to 3|9|10 but suffered a loss of about an anna towards the close. On Sunday it opened at 3|8|9, fell to 3|8|4 1|2 but shot up to 3|10|7 1|2. It closed at 3|10|2 1|2. On Monday 3|10|5 was touched in the highest, that being the opening rate, but later it fell to 3|9|7. There was no business on Tuesday for Amavashya. On Wednesday the market opened at 3|9. Since then movements have been confined between 3|9|8 and 3|8|5. Presently bhadon is quoted at 3|9|2 1|2. Ready khattis are quoted at 3|8|7 1|2.

Arrivals during the week averaged 2 to 3 thousand bags daily and the present stock is put at about 1060 khattis. Weather remained dry and rains are badly wanted.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay: June 28.

100 bags borax, 167 bags broken tiles, 100 drums melton, 36 dms shiraiam paste, 632 c/s biscuits, 60 sinks San fireclay ware, 250 bris pitch, 31 bdls copper rods, 80 c/s shoe tools, 120 D/bags glue, 411 coils steel baling hoops, 55 cases lung tonic, 200 cases bath bricks, 33 D/bags upholstry springs, 1000 ctns Lager in cans, 150 bags sulphate of alumina, 828 D/bags China clay, 136 pkgs rivets, 53 c/s picking bands, 49 c/s pickers, 100 loose C I cisterns, 51 c/s cigarettes, 200 D/bags fine salt, 45 c/s elect motors, 30 casks Uni grinding wheels, 208 boxes window glass, 40 bdls shovels, 90 c/s bobbins, 201 drums zinc chloride, 429 dms aniline dyes, 346 c/s cottons, 143 c/s cycles and parts, 96 c/s steel screws, 254 c/s machinery and parts, 132 c/s paints, 110 bdls conduit pipes, 93 cts radio receivers, 1248 loose rubber tyres, 40 dms bisulphite soda, 105 cases dry distemper, 104 bls cotton fents, 301 c/s bicycle accessories. 120 dms ship's bottom compositions, 80 casks olum, 237 bdls steel hoops, 49 c/s C I pipes, 126 bls felt base floor covering, 365 c/s accumulators, 82 c/s nickel copper sheets, 100 dms formaldehyde, 210 cts tiles, 100 kegs hydrosulphite crystals, 325 bdls rubber tubes, 40 kegs hydrosulphite, 40 crated mill board, 39 cases cotton carding engines, 668 bdls steel conduit tubing, 178 bdls conduit pipes, 60 cases lime juice cordial, 42 brls bleaching paste, 3776 bdls steel hoops, 76 pkgs bridging equipment, 40 kegs sodium hydrosulphite, 117 c/s cocoa, confy., and chocolates, 31 loose E' ware pans.

EXPORTS

Bombay: June 28.

114 bags gum Mepani Bros; 1100 bls raw cotton Nissho Co Ltd; 360 bags fennel seed Mangaldas and Co; 200 cases chutney E Spinner and Co

Washington: June 28.—Members of the House of Representatives' Ways and Means Committee said on Friday that the Treasury had recommended a 15 per cent tax on motor cars in order to raise revenue and curtail production.

New York Cotton Exchange

HEAVY TRADE, BOMBAY AND WALL STREET BUYING

Persistent Price Fixing By Mills

Bombay: June 28.

The American cotton markets ruled very active and strong on Friday when prices touched the best levels for eleven years. There was active buying by trade, Bombay and Wall Street interests sentiment being bullishly influenced by the agitation in Washington in connection with the freezing of Loan stocks with a view to prevent new crop competition and the growing opposition to ceiling of prices for Grey Goods. In spite of the profit-taking and hedging that appeared at the new high levels, the market firmly maintained the gain achieved, finally closing 27 to 29 points above the overnight final levels.

Trading commenced with July contract standing at 14.88 plus 18 and 15.13 plus 24 for October. There was persistent buying by trade, Wall Street and Bombay interests besides heavy price fixing by mills. Offerings were light. Profit-taking and hedging appeared at the new high levels. July temporarily reacted to 14.84 plus 14 the lowest for the day.

But prices soon firmed up again on persistent buying by trade and mill interests. The rate for July advanced to 15.01 plus 31, the highest for the day. Demand subsided at this level and a quiet tone prevailed. The session finally terminated with July standing at 14.97 plus 27 and October at 15.17 plus 28. The spot market firmed up to 15.80 plus 27.

Receipts at all U.S. Ports totalled 13,000 bales and exports 3,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS: A strong and active market. July and October contracts closed at 15.03 plus 31 and 15.24 plus 31. The spot market closed at 14.91 plus 38.

CHICAGO GRAINS: The Chicago Grain market ruled firm on speculative and mill buying in prospects of large scale Government acceptance of flour.

STOCK EXCHANGE: Activity was at a low ebb attention of speculators being focussed around the spurt in commodities. Movements were narrow and irregular and prices showed a tendency to ease in absence of support. The broadening tax problems and federal controls had a depressing influence. The market closed with a barely steady tone, U.S. Steel standing lower by 3/4th of a dollar compared with its previous close.

PRIVATE CABLES

Bombay: June 28.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following Reuters cables, dated New York. June 27:—

Despite Government's anti-speculative rumblings the limited supply of cotton contracts scarcely satisfied demand as the recent decline provided the necessary technical correction. The mills bought aggressively despite the threat of a price ceiling for textiles. Despite general better weather there are still complaints of crop deterioration. The Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee advocates loans based on interior markets instead of Gulf ports. This would lift the loan basis to more optimistic forecasts.

Cotton firmed on the agitation in Washington in connection with the freezing of loan stocks at the end of the season in order to prevent new crop competition and due to growing opposition to cotton goods ceilings.

The market opened firm. Prices advanced to the best levels for 11 years on active Bombay, trade and Wall Street buying and Southern mill price-fixing. Some realising and hedging disclosed underlying outside demand. Finally prices approached new high peaks on persistent trade and mill buying. The session closed very steady.

PARITY DIFFERENCES—

Broach J/A below New York July 495 cent points at 331.

Broach A/M below New York May 462 cent points at 331.

July highest 15.01 (at 2-01 p.m.); lowest 14.84 (at 10-07 a.m.)

New York Spot 15.80; New Orleans Spot 14.91 (15/16ths staple).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York—Heavy trade, speculative and Eastern buying. Contracts scarce. Market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 28.

July	14.50/14.50
October	14.64/14.68
December	14.77/14.80
Middling spot	15.33

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 28.

July	14.50/14.50
October	14.67/14.70
December	14.75/14.79
Middling spot	14.35

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 28.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.02½ to 4.03¼
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43 to 4.47
Berne	17.30 to 17.40
Stockholm	16.85 to 16.95

Circular Loom To Produce Fabrics For Bags

Russian Engineer's Invention Will Save Millions Of Rubles: Brazilian Jute Prospects

CALCUTTA, June 29.

It appears from further reports published in a Brazilian journal that Brazil has succeeded in growing jute, states the June issue of the Central Jute Committee's "Bulletin." It is reported that the golden fibre finds in Brazil a favourable "habitat," even attaining greater proportions than in India.

The Amazon Industrial Company imported jute seed from India and the area sown with this seed in the Municipality of Parintins in the Amazons yielded 10 tons of jute in 1937, 60 tons in 1938, 160 tons in 1939 and 350 tons in 1940. The present crop is estimated at 1,000 tons.

According to analysis made by the Ministry of Agriculture, the fibre of the Brazilian jute is said to be more resistant than that of Indian jute.

BAG FAMINE

Contrary to the usual practice, the Argentine bag manufacturers have not until recently purchased burlap in sufficient quantities to manufacture bags therefrom to meet the demand of bags during the coming harvest of corn, which is expected to be the highest on record. Fearing the acute scarcity of bags, the Argentine Agrarian Federation has sent a representation to the Minister of Agriculture requesting him to interfere in the matter and to do the needful to save the growers from the ensuing bag famine.

NEW INVENTION

A Soviet Engineer is reported to have invented a circular loom, producing cloth in tubular form, instead of the ordinary open width. The loom occupies only two-thirds of the space of an ordinary loom, so that more looms can be accommodated in a given floor space. The Bast Fibre Institute in Moscow estimates that if all the sacking in the Soviet Union were to be produced on circular looms, 13,000,000 roubles would be saved annually. The machine can also be used for weaving jute and woollen fabrics as well as linen fabrics.

Experiments carried out in the Indian Central Jute Committee's Research Laboratories at Dacca show that the Indigo-Caterpillar that preys on jute plants prefers 'til' (sesamum) plants so much that in plots having 'til' borders or mixtures of til and jute, no jute plant is attacked. This pest does not attack jute plants that are more than a foot in height. These two facts make it possible to utilise 'til' borders for the control of Indigo-Caterpillars.

Production of flax seed in U.S.A. has greatly increased in recent years. The total production in 1940 was 31.1 million average for the 10 years 1929-38. Acreage has been increased both within and outside the normal flax-producing areas in the country. The indicated acreage for 1941 points to a 52% increase in California and a 15% increase in Arizona.

FLAX IN PERU

Production of flax in Peru in 1940 amounted to about 75 tons of good grade fibre and an equal quantity of tow and waste. The output during 1941 is expected to be considerably larger. The Peruvian Government have engaged the services of a Belgian expert to take charge of its initial experiments with flax, which started in 1939.—United Press.

EXTENSION LECTURES ON JOURNALISM

Tamilnad Federation Executive's Plea To Universities

MADRAS, June 29.

The desirability of instituting extension lectures under the auspices of the various universities on subjects of special interest to working journalists was stressed in a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Tamilnad Journalists' Federation at its meeting held here with Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, editor, the "Swadesamitran", President of the Federation, in the chair.

The Committee held the view that such lectures would not merely be of interest to the members of the profession but also be of general public interest and great practical value.

PLEA FOR CONCESSIONS

The Committee by another resolution requested the Government of India to recognise the need for special exemption from enhanced packet rates, recently brought into force, of all newsletters and news-packets addressed to newspaper offices and also to waive the charge of late fee postage on the same.

At the outset the committee passed a condolence resolution on the death of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, former President of the Indian National Congress.—A. P.

Shia Leader Dead

LAHORE, June 28.

The death has occurred, after a protracted illness, of Shamsul Ulema Alama Syed Ali-Ul-Hairi Mujthaid Punjab, one of the leading Shia Ulema of India, at the age of 66. He presided over the annual session of the All-India Shia Conference in 1913, and was a member of the Shia Jammayat-Ul-Ulama. He had a large following among the Shias and led the Jumma and Id prayers of Shias at Lahore.

The funeral will take place tomorrow morning.—A. P.

It Is No Help To Preserve Peace

SIND HOME MINISTER ON TRAINING OF ONE SECTION IN DEFENCE MEASURES

KARACHI, June 27.

Government did not consider that the training of any one section of the community in defence measures would assist in preserving peace in the Province or would assist in the prevention of crime, said Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Home Minister, replying to a question in the Sind Assembly yesterday, regarding lawlessness and insecurity in the Province.

The Home Minister added that both Hindus and Muslims had suffered in the various outrages and disturbances. Government had aised an additional Reserve Police Force for use wherever disturbances were likely to occur. Special patrols have been instituted on the borders of Dadu District and steps were being taken to mobilise the force and improve telephonic communications. Closer control over known bad characters was being ensured.

Sind's Toll Of Crime

The Minister informed the House that upto July, 1940, 299 murders had been committed, 87 dacoities and 226 robberies in the Province, as reported to the police.

Replying to another question, Sir Ghulam Hussain assured the House that no cut was imposed on the salaries of Government staff for donations towards war funds.

The Local Self-Government Minister infomed the House that a sum of Rs. 40,000 was contributed by the Local Bodies towards war funds. The Government would bring forward a bill in the present session to rectify the legal position, enabling these bodies to contribute to war funds.—A. P.

Ambala Convictions

AMBALA, June 28.

Pandit Janardhan Das, Secretary, Khatauli Congress Committee, and Mr. Mohd. Ramzan, Vice-President of the Morinda Congress Committee, have been convicted and sentenced to one year and nine months' rigorous imprisonment respectively under the Defence of India Rules.

Pandit Hazari Lal, President of the Babial Congress Committee was sentenced to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 25 in default one month's further imprisonment.—A. P.

SOVIET AIR STRENGTH

(By the Aeronautical Correspondent of the "Times")

The following cable has been received from London :

In many respects, the Russian Air Force bears a striking resemblance to Germany's Luftwaffe. Russia was the pioneer of carrying troops and war material by air: Germany copied and improved upon the technique. The Soviet also led the way in the training of Parachute troops; here again, Germany followed suit. It was Russia which first carried light tanks by air. The Russians have great numbers of trained paratroops; some people put the figure as high as 100,000. Both in Germany and Russia the land part of the air force is subservient to the army.

Army aviation comes under the People's Commissar for defence. the two forces are divided into a number of district controls, while the naval arms is at the disposal of the units of the fleet based on the Baltic and Black Seas. The Pacific Ocean, the Caspian Sea and the northern Dvina up to Amur.

Russia is supposed to possess one aircraft carrier 'Stain', a ship of 9,000 tons capable of carrying 32 aircraft; two larger aircraft carriers are believed to be under construction. The whole air force is under the command of Lieutenant General Pavel Vasilievich Richagov, who bears the title of "hero of the Soviet Union". He has held that position since October, 1940.

WOMEN IN AIR FORCE.

The Soviet air force lost many of its officers and experienced men in the "purge" of 1937-1938 and, although picked pilots and crews gave quite a good account of themselves in Spain and Finland, the general standard of efficiency has suffered through lack of good leaders. Training facilities also appear to be rather haphazard and inadequate, relying to a considerable extent on civilian schools.

In a protracted war, lack of high-class pilots and crews is likely to prove a serious handicap, though civilian flying has been developed in the Union to such an extent that large numbers of men and women could be transferred to war duties. From time to time it has been rumoured that Russian women already hold air force ranks

For collaboration with the Army, Russia maintains air units consisting of fighters, destroyers, ground attack machines, reconnaissance aircraft and medium and heavy mombers. The fighters are re-116 and 117, and there have been rumoured to be a new fast type very similar in appearance to the Spitfire. Whether this is actually in service is not known. The 116, which is used in the greatest number, has a speed of only 248 M.P.H. and is lightly armed. Its new version, the 118, is credited with a still modest top speed of 260 M.P.H.

All Russian fighters have poor fire power. There are ground attack aircraft fitted with eight machine-guns. The chief medium bombers are the SB-2S, which correspond to our Blenheims, but are said to be much like the United States' Martin-139. Their performance is however, unimpressive, the maximum speed being only about 250 M.P.H. another bomber, the DB-3, has a maximum speed of 295 M.P.H. it can carry a useful bomb load of 3,300 lbs. over a range of 1,600 miles.

HEAVY MACHINES.

Among heavy machines is the four-engined transport bomber TB-3, which is not unlike the German junkers. Though slow and obsolete and probably unfit for any serious bombing work, it can carry an extremely heavy load. Most other aircraft including those attached to the fleet are old and out of date.

For some weeks, Germany has been moving aircraft and ground staffs to the Russian frontier, so that she is probably in a position to put a very formidable force at the disposal of her army including hundreds of JU-67 B. and JU-88 dive-bombers. Many bombers have been transferred from their bases in Northern France, Belgium and Holland, while others have been sent forward from Greece and Rumania. Unless Soviet Russia has any secret new machines "up her sleeve", the German air force should possess great technical, superibrity, but it will be opposed not only by large number of fighters but by strong anti-aircraft batteries which Russia is said to possess in great numbers.

BISHOP OF RANGOON IN CAR ACCIDENT

RANGOON, June 28.

Rev. G. A. West, Bishop of Rangoon, who was involved in a motor-car accident on the Prome Road, his car having skidded and dashed severelly against a road-side tree, was seriously injured. He fractured the base of his skull and his nose, besides minor injuries on the face.

The Bishop was unconscious for two days. He is still in a serious condition in the General Hospital and is not considered out of danger yet.—United Press.

BURMESE SEPOY SENTENCED TO DEATH

RANGOON, June 28.

Maung Shwe, a Burmese sepoy in the Kokine Battalion, was charged with the murder of an Indian sepoy, Nar Bahadur, of the same battalion, and sentenced to death by Mr. E. A. Franklin, I.C.S., Additional Sessions Judge at Insein.

Following quarrel it is stated the accused hit the deceased causing an extensive fracture on the skull. The accused pleaded not guilty and cited provocation as excuse.

The Judge, in passing the sentence, however remarked that the act was a brutal and inhuman one, and that the accused who had been shown to be capable of it must pay the severest penalty of the law. — United Press.

Drug In Grip Of Cholera

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail.)

The Drug District is reported to be worst cholera affected district in the province. Several villages are affected by the epidemic in the Bemetara tahsil. The people are so much frightened by the fell disease that they leave the dead bodies of their relatives and run away.

Our Readers' Views

Indian Ship-Builders

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I was glad to read in your columns a few days ago that ship building industry would soon be started in India under Indian control and Indian management. This reminds me of Parsi ship-builders who two hundred years ago built East India Company's ships, and who were entirely honourable and trustworthy, an interesting account of which is given in Mr. Ardesir Wadia's "The Ethics of Zoroaster" to the following extracts from which I beg to draw the attention of your readers in general and, in particular, of those Indian youths who will, as a result of shortly starting ship-building industry, will enter ship-building business:—

"Those (Parsi) naval architects —the master-builders of the Bombay Dockyard ... had for their motto 'thorough'—the true ideal of their profession—and they spent their lives in realising it. In spite of the varied opportunities opened out to them to make money, they never cared to avail themselves of those opportunities; their life and soul being bent on the attainment of one object — namely, how to build strongly and build solidly with the best of materials available. The founder of the Bombay Dockyard—Lowji Nusserwanji Wadia—was often given a free hand to buy materials for building the Honourable East India Company's ships but such was the integrity of his character that after a long service he died comparatively a poor man. "In 1774 this most respectable man" says Mr. Money (Superintendent of Marine to the Honourable the Governor - in - Council at Bombay, 1810) "and upright servant of the Honourable Company, died, leaving no other property after a service of forty years than his dwelling house in the bazaar and about 20.000 rupees in cash; but he left what was of far greater estimation with his family, a rich inheritance of ability, industry and integrity, which they have preserved unimpaired to the present day." This speaks for the integrity of the Parsi ship-builders of old; now for the quality of the work they turned out. One of the grandsons of this venerable founder of the Bombay Dockyard, Jamshedji Bomanji Wadia, was the first of the Parsi master-builders to be entrusted by the Lords of the Admiralty with the building of men-of-war in India. "It was at first suggested to their lordships to send out a European builder and shipwrights; but Sir Thomas Trowbridge, who was then a member of the Board of Admiralty and was intimately acquainted with the character and merits of Jamshedji, pledged his word to the Government that he would build not only frigates but ships of the line to their perfect satisfaction without the least European assistance, and orders were accordingly issued for the construction of two frigates and a seventy-four". Speaking about one of them, H. M. S. Minden, Captain Thomas Low says, "she was taken into docks, carefully measured, the plank taken off in many places, and timbers strictly examined. The workmanships and materials throughout the whole structure were admired. The report made by the surveyors of the Navy will not, I believe, note one fault ... I have heard many of them declare that 'no' ship so highly finished or composed throughout of material so good had been launched from 'any' of His Majesty's Dockyards, or any yard in England, during the last fifty years". These were no mere complimentary words, but their truth has been verified by actual experience. Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Vellen wrote to the Superintendent of Marine at Bombay and begged him to tell Jamshedji that he ought to be proud of his frigates, and said, "The 'Salsette' sails as well as any of our frigates, stands up better, and had any other ship but had been frozen up in the Baltic as she was for nine weeks, she would not have stood the buffetting of the ice one day, whereas she came off unhurt.'....."

This is a remarkable testimony to the spirit in which Parsis of old did their duty and of the fidelity with which they acted upto the ideal they had set before them. And it is earnestly to be hoped that our Indian young men who, as a result of the shipbuilding industry to be, as recently reported in your valued columns, shortly started in India, will be engaged in the business of building ships, will emulate the thoroughness, efficiency, uprightness and honesty of Parsi shipbuilders of two hundred years ago who, as religion teaches, regarded work as true worship of God to be done to the best of one's ability with strict honesty and uprightness.

Yours, etc.,
Zoroastrian.

Public Hall And Municipal Theatre

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I wish to bring to the notice of the art-minded public and the authorities concerned the very pertinent remarks of Dr. D. G. Vyas in his recent causerie in your Sunday edition, over the cold and calculated apathy of the Bombay Corporation to the crying need of the entire community of working and wage-earning artists. Times without number in his usual indefatigable manner, even at the cost of repetition 'ad nauseum', your Art Critic has taken the Corporation to task for its indefensible attitude to the claims of art. Rightly does he draw the attention of the art-conscious and appreciative people to the resolution passed by the Bombay Corporation in December, 1938 with a view to provide a public hall and municipal theatre for the common benefit of all artists engaged in the different branches of art, who have to arrange periodical exhibitions of their talents and results of their devoted labours. But, it is a pity that the public are kept wholly in the dark regarding the fate of this resolution.

It is understood that the resolution was forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for report at a very early date on the advisability and feasibility of giving effect to the resolution. We are in the year of grace 1941 and the mystery that shrouds the resolution is as baffling and intriguing as ever. In the first instance as tax-paying citizens conscious of our rights and responsibilities, then as close students of art-movements in other countries and knowing as we do what is being done in the face of adverse circumstances in the very theatres of war, for the preservation and promotion of art, are we not entitled to a reply either from the Mayor, or Commissioner or an enlightened Corporator responsible to the electorate? Is it not high time that the resolution were restored to life from the frigidaire to which it has been mercilessly assigned since 1938?—Yours, etc.,

S. VENKAT RAMAN.

German Invasion Of Russia

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I join you in the well deserved tribute that you have paid to Mr. Churchill in your editorial dated the 23rd for having foreseen the conflict between Germany and Soviet Russia which broke out last Sunday. You were required to pay that tribute because to you the news of Russo-German clash of arms came as a staggering surprise. But I beg to point out that Mr. Churchill was not alone in foreseeing that development. A number of astute politicians in England had detected this tendency in the international situation and had exhorted the English public not to be carried away by the apparent friendliness that seemed to exist between Germany and Russia. It was only in India that this konwledge of the inner currents of the international situation was woefully absent.

Most of the Nationalist papers of our country were deceived by the Russo-German Non-Aggression Pact to suppose that there was a close understanding and complete collaboration between the two countries. Their anti-Russian prejudices aided them in that supposition. Under the influence of that supposition they regarded every act of Russian foreign policy as pro-German, in spite of the fact that a contrary opinion was voiced on every single occasion by weighty representatives of English public opinion. There was a tendency to disregard those judgments of English journals as manifestations of wishful thinking. But even in India there was one eminent political leader who refused to be carried away by mere appearances He detected the underlying forces involved in the war and foresaw that sooner or later the Fascist offensive was sure to be directed against Soviet Russia. Mr. M. N. Roy, leader of the Radical Democratic Party, is that acute political thinker and, if a tribute for foresight is to be paid for foreseeing this development of the international situation, he deserves it together with Mr. Churchill and others. During the last year and a half Mr. Roy has been, through his weekly journal "Independent India" and other publications, consistently drawing the attention of the Indian public to this specific feature of the war and advocating an alliance of the Russian, the English and the Indian peoples for the defeat and destruction of Fascism. Unfortunately his warnings and his suggestions received scant notice. That is why such an event as the Russo-German clash of arms, which could have been easily foretold at least since the last six months, came as a staggering surprise not merely to the man-in-the-street but also to an eminent journal like "The Bombay Chronicle".—Yours, etc.,

N. R. ANGLE.

Bombay, June 24.

Bombay Goan Athletic Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read "Looker-on's" article on sports in last Saturday's "Bombay Chronicle," wherein he comments on the activities of the Bombay Goan Athletic Association. I wish to point out the inaccuracies that have crept in that report. Our association has not yet started any football tournament. The Goan Football League under the auspices of our Association commenced only on Tuesday last. The Bombay Goan Athletic Association will take up all sports, cricket, hockey, football, boxing, cycling and all other athletics. Our association will be affiliated to the parent bodies controlling the respective sports. We shall affiliate to the W.I.F.A. immediately an honourable settlement is arrived at.

"Looker-on's" remark that our hockey tournament will be on similar lines to that of our football tournaments, because a Goan player was recently suspended by the B.P.H.A., is perhaps, made in ignorance, rather than in deliberate misrepresentation. Goans, both players and spectators, are staying out of the W.I.F.A., because the Young Goans' Club has been suspended on the most flimsy grounds and on account of the gratuitous insults hurled at the Goan community by a prominent member of the W.I.F.A. Committee. The question of the suspension of players, even of any single player, has never been raised

I hope in fairness you will insert this letter in an early issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" as "Onlooker's" article may have misled many a reader.—Yours etc.,

ROSARIO ALMEIDA,
Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Goan Athletic Association.

"Sir Homi Mody Speaks"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I fully expected Sir Homi Mody to make the type of speech he did at the Rotary lunch. It was pat to the occasion. As a matter of fact I was surprised when I heard he was going to speak on "India and the War" on a Ladies' Day above all days. But I felt assured rightaway that he must have something up his sleeve. Anyone with the least common sense or sense of humour would have discerned it. Who would want to hear a weighty political discourse on a ladies' day?

Yet the naive Mr. Karaka couldn't, or perhaps, if he is not so naive as I take him to be chose not to, in which case he merely showed his malicious nature. The speech with its light vein was just the doze for the time. Everybody who went said so. And if Karaka expected H. P. to wail and howl and give a sermon of sorrow and suffering, he must have been the only one in that gathering.—Yours, etc.,

'TALY'.

Film Producers' Lead

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Communal outrages seem to have become an endemic affection in Bombay. Nothing that the police do seems able to control the goondas who terrorise law-abiding citizens.

The only course open to citizens and to businessmen, who are losing lakhs of rupees, seems to be to rely on themselves and go on in spite of whatever may happen and to carry on their normal activities.

Film Producers under the leadership of National Studios Limited have given inspiring guidance to the general public by deciding to release five important films on Saturday, June 21st in spite of riots and troubles.

The cinema trade is one which depends more on public confidence than almost any other and it is at a risk of lakhs of rupees that this decision is being carried out.

National Studios and the rest of the film trade deserve congratulations on their bold step and it is to be hoped that their example will be followed by others until the city returns to normality.—Yours, etc.,

M. TALWAR.

Matheran Railway

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In connection with the correspondence that appeared in your columns dated the 16th June, I have been accused of making allegations without foundation.

The reasons given by me which I said might have caused the accident that occurred on the 17th of May were those that seemed most likely from a common-sense point of view. Strange to say, one of the reasons given happened to be the correct one, viz., rash driving, for the accident was due, it is said, to the driver having broken the speed limit, to please his own whims. I consider it a grave error on the part of the management for keeping in their service a man possessing such a grievous lack of a sense of responsibility. However considering the meagre salary the driver was receiving, one cannot be surprised or blame him for his shortcomings.

As to the railway, I was the first woman to travel by it when she started conveying passengers. Those were the good old cow days, when one passing the line could stop the train for about 15 minutes. After gaping in utter horror, the black lady passed on after which we passed on. Since then, the railway has certainly improved. She moves faster, though the jolting seems to remain the same.

As regards the condition and punctuality, one hears that since October last upto the present day, things have not been going too well. Breakage of the spring bolt of the engine and shortage of engine water have been causing several delays in journeys up and down, while there has been a derailment in the Matheran Station Yard in March and another between Neral and Jummapati in April. In the same month one hears, that between Matheran and Waterpipe Stations one of the wheels of the motor broke and caused the second train leaving Matheran at 1-50 p.m. to start at 3 p.m. In June the special train which left Neral at about 5-30 p.m. arrived Matheran at 10 p.m. more than 2 hours and 30 minutes late, because the engine failed. If these things be true, it is about time, the management woke up and got some new blood injected into its constitution before it withers away and dies of anaemia. Those of us who have been visiting the hill for half a century are devoted to it and want the hill to go on prospering. We look to the interests of the Hill and not to the interests of those who are just interested in themselves making the beloved hill of Matheran their medium.—Yours, etc.,

BAPSEY SABAVALA.

Bombay, June 17.

Police Commissioner's Suggestion

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Commissioner of Police asks why the people should not freely move in the affected localities as they are moving in Fort or mill areas. But if the people are openly stabbed in those areas how could the public have a free movement?

Further, it has become dangerous to wait and board the buses in those areas. I suggest that at every bus stop in the area under curfew a police constable should be posted to secure safety for the passenger to board the buses.—Yours, etc.,

J. N. IYER.

June 24.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Cold-blooded murders and belabouring of innocent people are features in the daily life of this city. Besides danger to life and property incalculable harm is done to trade and industry. Everywhere it is said "What is the Government doing?" Best of people and impartial critics opine that the Government has fallen short of adequate steps to root out the evil. When the Province had a popular ministry 'Law and Order' was ably administered by the Minister in charge. And now when there is no ministry and the Province is administered by the Governor and his advisers it becomes most imperative for such a body to administer 'Law and Order' to the highest pitch of efficiency so that the public may have no reason to show discontent and lack of confidence. The Commissioner of Police in an effortless manner said that the Department under him does not get co-operation and support from the public. The Commissioner has been rather too hasty in coming to such a conclusion as going deep into the matter he will see that the public of Bombay are driven to impotency by several clumsy restrictions put into force by the authorities. It would be worth while mentioned some of them here and so to begin with

No. 1. Ban on the press from giving names of streets and lanes where stabbings and murders have taken place.

No. 2. Forbidding the use of sticks and such other instruments as the authority term as 'lethal weapons.'

No. 3. Curfew Order.

Now taking into account restriction No. 1 it will be seen that such a restriction in no way prevents a citizen from going into areas which are infested with criminals. He or she may just walk into such places pursuing their daily vocation and in a twinkle of an eye they may be attacked, stabbed and murdered. A restriction of the kind actually proves helpful to the hooligan in carrying out his nefarious work without any let or hindrance

As for restriction No. 2 a prohibition of the kind renders an individual absolutely impotent and defenceless. A law-abiding and respectable citizen has no reason to make a misuse of the stick carried. The police, it is expected, do possess psychological sense to differentiate a respectable citizen from a hooligan. What can anyone do against a sudden attack when the one attacked has no weapon to retaliate in self-defence?

Now coming to restriction No. 3 it will be observed that such an order has an evil psychological effect. It creates more panic and makes one lose confidence. Curfew Order in days of communal riots did produce a salutory effect but now at present it acts the other way and that is the danger is made to grow more catastrophical.

As for those who are arrested for murders and stabbings it would be most interesting to know how many are proved actual culprits. It has been emphatically said that often innocent people are hauled up and they are made to pay for the crime of those who blow off like mist. The authorities should reveal to public of Bombay the cases tried stating how many were proved real culprits and how many were acquitted. From such a statistical statement the people will at least derive some idea of the situation and perhaps regain some confidence.

A short time ago, the police complained that the hooligans made use of cycles in carrying out their sinister work. The police to combat this new device ordered the officers to use cars and motor cycles. One can well realise how impossible it is to chase a criminal in the fashion as stated above when the criminal has every chance of getting off speedily and easily into lanes and corners where cars and motor cycles are of no use and so unwieldy. The police should use cycles, too, so that both sides have equal chances and the police can be more forceful.

Mere meetings of citizens and long memorandums will not ease the situation. A lot more has to be done and the authorities should and must put in most vigorous effort. They shall certainly have the confidence and co-operation of the people but a way should be opened for that. In a foreign country a riot like one now in Bombay would meet its end in no time and the people would well know how to tackle same. Alas, here we are so helpless and impotent.—Yours, etc.,

DORAB R. BANAJI.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some of the most practicable methods of checking these communal riots are as follows :—

(1) Conciliation committees in different wards and localities composed of members of both the communities concerned should move about in their respective localities persuading people to discard false rumours and propaganda and should ask people to be peaceful and calm.

(2) Influential members and leaders of both the communities should publish leaflets and posters over their signatures to the effect that riots, stabbing cases, communal ill-feeling and injuries are highly detrimental to the cause of safety and prosperity of the city and citizens.

(3) There should be the bestowal of the right to all property-owners of securing or collecting the amount of the riot-taxes from the tenants. The property-owner in Bombay is, unfortunately, most heavily taxed. He has to pay income-tax, municipal taxes, water-tax, the urban immovable property tax and other bills. These taxes deprive an ordinary property-owner of all sorts of bright expectations and now there remains only the last straw that breaks the back of the camel.

About the above third and the last method of checking these communal riots I must explain that, if the riot tax is levied on the shoulders of the tenant, I am sure, that each and every individual will try to see that no riots break out in the city, because the burden of such riot tax will fall on his shoulders and thereby these false rumours and propaganda, which have much to do with these riots, will be effectively stopped.

Last though not the least is the duty of the Press to foster good feeling among the communities and the Press at large must postpone its bitter comments on matters political and communal till perfect calm and quiet situation is restored in the city.—Yours etc.,

A. R. SAEED.

Attack On Mysore Budget

CONGRESS MEMBERS' CRITICISM

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, (By Mail)

During question time in the Mysore Legislative Council many members asked the Minister for Education question on the policy of the Government with regard to the granting of more High Schools in rural parts to which the answer was that the Government were adopting the policy of granting aid to the High Schools started in rural parts.

The members asked if this policy would not be changed to which the member replied that the matter would be considered, if and when time permitted.

MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

When a member drew the attention of the House to H. H. the Maharaja's speech recently delivered at the opening of the joint Legislatures, the President ruled this out of order and requested the members to omit the name of H. H. the Maharaja, when Mr. Puttuswamy rose to a point of order and asked if they were not to quote even the speeches of His Highness.

The president then said that he would not object to their quoting the speeches but he would take objection to his name being spoken on the floor of the House

Speaking on the Budget, Mr. T. Mariappa (Congress) the chief Whip of the party criticised the policy of the Government and said that the Government were not encouraging primary education as they ought to do. He criticised the financial policy of the Government.

WOMAN MEMBER CRITICISES

Mrs. Yasodara Dasappa (Congress) speaking on the Budget criticised the policy and said that the items that were wanted were solving the unemployment problem, the reduction of mass illiteracy and solving the poverty problem. She pointed out that they were following the English administration and were spending more moncy on Law and Order which she wanted to cut down and spend the same amount on nation-building departments and education. She appealed to the House to grant more money for women's education as they were still backward in education.

She also requested the Government to take up the Labour question and solve it amicably between the employer and employees. Concluding she appealed to the House to strive for Responsible Government.

Mr. B. S. Putuswamy wanted the Government to try planned economy in regard to education.

He also criticised the appointment of the Public Service Commissioner (Mr. S. C. Gupta).

CONGRESS ATTACK.

In the next day's session many Congress members criticised the policy of the Government in the discussion on the Budget.

Mr. L. S. Raju (Congress) criticising the Budget said that it was unacceptable to them as it was presented to them by a Minister not responsible to the Legislature as in a Responsible Government. The Leader of the House who presented the Budget (Revenue Minister), is not a leader of a democratic house.

Tracing the history of the Representative Assembly, Mr. Raju said in his opinion the reforms were very unsatisfactory and reactionary chiefly because they were shaped by ex-Dewan Sir Mirza M. Ismail who was frankly no believer in democracy. It was seen that the rules of the Council framed makes the position of the Dewan as supreme as that of the Governor or Viceroy. Even the Muslim friends who were asking for Pakistan loved freedom. He was sure that once freedom was attained the zone and oxygen that would be produced in that free atmosphere would melt this Pakistan and Hindus and Muslims would continue to remain united as brothers in a common motherland Quoting His Highness the Maharaja's speech who had said that he was firm believer in democracy, Mr. Raju said that they were grateful to him for the noble sentiments expressed by him He appealed to every one to strive for getting Responsible Government.

He regretted that the official bloc did not support the abolition of Untouchability Bill or elected the Harijan candidate who stood for Deputy President.

Speaking on the Labour question he pointed out that the Government were not giving their best attention in this matter He pointed out that the officers were getting high salaries and requested them to reduce their salaries.

Following Mr. Raju, many Congress members and Independent members including Khan Bahadur Abbas Khan, Mohammad Sait, Belur Srinivasa Iyengar spoke criticising the Budget.

The Muslim members congratulated the Government on its showing the surplus budget

JAMSAHEB LEAVES BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Sunday.

His Highness the Jamsaheb of Nawanagar, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, who had come here to attend the Princes meeting, left Bombay to-night.—A. P.

RANGOON, June 29.—Major General D. K. McLeod, General Officer Commanding the Army in Burma, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General with effect from April 1, 1941 in consequence of the raising of the status of Burma Command to that of a Lieutenant-General's Command.—United Press.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad 6, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 4, 1360
Parsi: Dehe 29, 1310
Hightide: 3-8; 15-40
Lowtide: 8-50; 22-0
Sunrise: 6h 4m
Sunset: 7h 20m

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION—Lecture on "Behaviour and Rescue" in the conference hall, Electric House, at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Monday). Open to Air Raid Wardens and all interested in Civil Defence.

DASTUR BODE'S LECTURE AT FASALI ATASH KADEH—Tirgan Festival will be observed to-morrow (Tuesday) at Petit Fasali Atash Kadeh, New Marine Lines. Jashan Ceremony will be performed at 5 p.m. (S.T.) At 6 p.m. Dastur Framroze A. Bode will deliver a lecture on "Some Practical Philosopic, Ethical and Scientific Tenets of Zoroastruanism.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION—(1) French (Jr.) and Radio Communication for beginners in the University, South Wing at 6 and 6-30 p.m. respectively.
(2) Lectures on "Kant" and Librarianship in Wilson College and University Library at 6-30 p.m. and 6-15 p.m. respectively.
(3) German (Jr.) in St. Xavier's College at 6-30 p.m.
(4) Hindustani Urdu Script (Sr.) and Persian (Jr.) in Anjuman-I-Islam High School at 6-30 p.m.

A Welcome Enterprize

India imports annually toilet products worth lakhs of rupees but much of this money goes to waste as imported goods are rarely found to be suitable to the tropical conditions of India.

Realizing that a great future awaits the Indian toilet industry if worked on modern scientific basis, Messrs Fazalbhoy Limited—Pioneers of radio business in India—founded Fazalbhoy Laboratories to manufacture quality toilet products particularly suited to this country's needs. Manufacture was started only after a considerable amount of research work was done. All available nature's beauty promoting materials were carefully scrutinised and the very best among those were selected to be the raw materials of Naila Toilets. This raw material was scientifically treated to create Naila beauty aids.

Naila manufactures Vanishing Snow, Brilliantine, Almondal Hair Oil, Eau-De-Quinine, Eau-De-Cologne, Musk Lavender, Hair Cream, etc. They are attractively packed and are available at reasonable prices in smart containers.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ARGENTINE NIGHTS
with THE RITZ BROS.

REGAL at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ON THE SCREEN!
Tobacco Road
Over 8 million people saw the stage play—you cannot miss this CRAZY COMEDY
LATEST WAR NEWS

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Argentine Nights". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tobacco Road". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Sea Wolf" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Angels Over Broadway". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Topper Returns". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
PATHE—"Asra". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30 and 6-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Charanoki-Dasi". Daily at 1-30, 4 and 7 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manthan". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit". Daily at 1, 4 and 7 p.m.
APOLLO—"Sandesa". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
HIND MATA—"Woman". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Comrade X". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Holi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

62 Ban Orders For Elections!

How Mysore Govt. Tried To Fight State Congress?

BANGALORE, June 28.

About 62 prohibitory orders were issued in several parts of the State during the recent elections to the Legislatures and Local Bodies, said the Minister for Law, in reply to a question in the Mysore Legislative Council to-day. No such orders were issued during the General Elections in Mysore in 1930, 1934 and 1937.

The intention of Government that underlay the issue of the order prohibiting the use of loud-speakers, crying of slogans, singing of songs, taking processions exhibiting placards and holding of assemblies was prevention of obstruction to traffic and nuisance generally and prevention of likely breach of the peace.—A. P.

COAL AND MARBLE MINES FOUND IN AFGHANISTAN

PESHAWAR, June 28.

It is understood that the Afghan Government are contemplating to start silk, rayon, caustic soda and match manufacturing industries in Kataghan, in Northern Afghanistan.

In this Province big sugar and textile factories have already been opened. Marble has been discovered at Doshi and Pule-Khimri and coal at Baghlan. The mines are being worked.—A. P.

Fear Of North Gujarat Becoming Desert

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

The opinion that the desert of Cutch was advancing towards North Gujarat by two furlongs every year, and if suitable measures to arrest its advance were not taken the whole of North Gujarat would be turned into a desert, within next thirty years, was expressed by Mr. Satis Chandra Dutt, the geologist of Calcutta, who visited North Gujarat.

He suggests that the river Indus should be connected by a canal with the rivers Banas and Saraswati, which were not adequately flooded during the last ten years on account of scanty rainfall, and the desert sand was not properly washed.—A. P.

MADRAS WORKING CLASS COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

The working class cost of living index number for Madras City for the week ended 14th June, 1941, is 108, the same as that for the previous eight weeks.

HINDU MUSLIM ENGLISH AND HINDI NIGHT SCHOOL (WORLI)

The school which was closed on account of rioting in city has been reopened, in Chawl No. 33, instead of Chawl No. 42. Working Hours are from 7-30 to 9-30 p.m.

PROFITEERING IN CITY SCHOOLS

Local Parsi Association's Protest: Davar's Appeal To Authorities

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A resolution protesting against the profiteering methods of certain schools, which compelled their students to spend exorbitantly on the purchase of books and stationery from the Schools' stores, was passed at a meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Parsi Association, yesterday.

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar who presided over the meeting said:

In some of the schools, if not the majority of them, textbooks either in English or in recognised Indian languages are constantly changed or altered. In our days the textbooks either in Gujarati or English, the two principal languages of this City, were of a series which was continuously used for a number of years and we found that that course did not in any way reduce the educational value as far as the students were concerned. It was a great relief to the parents.

I am now informed that now-a-days in some schools they do not even use the series, but use one book from one series and another book from some other series and so on.

To add to this the parents in some schools are asked or are forced to purchase, as I understand, the text-books for their children from the school itself. I am told that the prices at which these books are sold in some schools are higher than those charged by ordinary booksellers.

The other practice against which protests are received is that scholars are asked to buy exercise books compulsorily from their schools on the ground of uniformity. But if these are sold at a much higher price than that at which they could be had outside and if in addition the children are, in some cases, as I am informed, compelled to write on one side only, that is a hardship.

I would appeal first to the heads of institutions to see that these burdens are removed and the grievances redressed. Prof. Davar appealed to the Government of Bombay, the Director of Public Instruction and the Municipal authorities to investigate into the grievances and to redress them wherever found.

BOMBAY LEGISLATURES ELECTION

Preliminary Rolls Of Voters To Be Published To-day

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The preliminary publication of the Electoral Rolls for all constituencies—a full list published at the places of publication (except the Commerce and Industry and the University constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Assembly) of the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council, pertaining to Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District, of which the Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, is the Returning Officer and also of the rolls for those constituencies of which the Collector is not the Returning Officer will be made on Monday, June 30, at the Electoral Office, Town Hall Fort, Bombay, and also at the Head Office and the Ward Offices of the Bombay Municipality (for the city) and the Taluka Office, Andheri, Municipal Offices, Notified Area Committees' office and Villages outside Municipalities and Notified Area Committees (for the suburbs.)

Persons whose names have not been included in the rolls, though possessed of the requisite franchise qualifications, and also those who have any amendments or corrections to suggest should apply to the Electoral Officer, Town Hall Bombay, with proofs, before July 10, for fulfilment of their requirements. Consideration of applications received thereafter cannot be guaranteed.

The Electoral Officer will render all possible help to the public.

SHANKARACHARYA'S NARROW ESCAPE

Car Meets With Mishap At Jogeshwari

BOMBAY, Saturday.

His Holiness the Shankaracharya of Govardhan Mutt, Puri, who is now staying in Jogeshwari, had a narrow escape yesterday morning when his car met with a mishap near his residence.

It is stated that a lorry dashed against His Holiness's car which was badly damaged. His Holiness was slightly injured and his personal clerk received nasty gash in the region of the chin. Both the injured are improving.

Hal Roach presents
TOPPER RETURNS
with JOAN BLONDELL
NEW EMPIRE 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Cry For Succour From Unhappy Malabar

A Million Souls Look To Generous Bombay For Relief: Mrs. Naidu, Dhirubhai Desai And Others Appeal For Liberal Contributions

BOMBAY, Sunday

"The following appeal has been issued by the South Indian Association, Bombay, in connection with the terrible distress caused by cyclone and heavy floods in Malabar. The appeal is signed by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sjt. Dhirajlal Bhulabhai Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Sjt. Sponderdas Morarjee, Sjt. Devji Rattansey, Sjt. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer, Dr. S. S. Krishnan and Sjt. A. Rajagopalan."

You are already aware of the severe calamity that has befallen the fair land of Malabar in the southern-most part of our country. Cyclone and unprecedented floods have lain waste whole areas in Malabar, Cochin State and parts of the district of South Canara. Preliminary reports themselves were appalling enough. Now, as relief workers are able to penetrate the interior parts of the afflicted areas, the enormity of havoc wrought by the cyclone and floods is revealing itself. Gruesome reports of death resolution and destitution are being received from the distressed areas. To add to these, disquieting news of pestilence and disease threatening to assume epidemic proportions is also being received.

MILLION PEOPLE DESTITUTE

Malabar and the afflicted areas have been changed out of recognition. Crops have been completely washed away. Cocoanut and areca-nut palms which constitute the natural wealth of this part of our country have been uprooted and wholly destroyed. Over a fifty thousand dwelling places have been demolished. About a million people are rendered destitute. Shelterless, they are faced with utter starvation. Pestilence and disease add to their misery. Famine threatens to complete this sorry picture of desolation and helplessness. The number of persons killed as a result of the wrath of the elements it has not been possible to compute with any exactitude. But such fragmentary reports as are available indeed tell a terrible tale. The number threatens to exceed all previous calculations. Besides thousands of cattle have also been destroyed.

NEED OF CHARITY

From what is stated above it is possible to form an idea of the terrible condition of the people in the afflicted parts. Immediate relief alone can bring life to the thousands who have lost their all and are further threatened with total extinction. The nature of the calamity makes it impossible to raise any funds locally. They have, therefore, to depend on public charity. To bring succour to them in this hour of distress and dire need is a duty that we all owe to suffering humanity. Bombay noted for her philanthropy and generosity, we are confident, will come to the aid of stricken and desolate Malabar and thus earn the eternal gratitude of the thousands of men, women and children whose only support to-day is human charity and sympathy.

WHERE TO SEND HELP

The South Indian Association, Bombay, has opened a Malabar Cyclone and Flood Relief Fund. We appeal to you liberally to respond to the cry of distress from far off Malabar and contribute to the Relief Fund and induce your friends to do so. All contributions may be sent to the General Secretary, South Indian Association, Telang Road, Matunga, G. I. P. and will be gratefully acknowledged.

Relief Contributions

The Hon Gen. Secretary of the South Indian Association, Bombay, writes:—

The South Indian Association, Bombay, acknowledges with gratitude the following further contributions to the Malabar Cyclone and Flood Relief Fund opened by the Association:—

Previous acknowledged Rs. 496-8; A. Sympathiser Rs. 250; Sri Dhirajlal Bhulabhai Desai Rs. 201; Mr. B. J. Whitby Rs. 25; Sri K. T. Mirchandani (Dharwar) Rs. 25; Sri B. M. Srinivasiah Rs. 25; Sri K. S. R. Aiyer Rs. 11; Sri Tulsidas Prabhudas and Co. Rs. 11; Sri Narothamdas Bhau Rs. 10; "Cafe Madras" Rs. 5; Sri N. J. Nair Rs. 5; Sri Amil Lakhichand Rs. 5.

Total Rs. 1069-8.

A sum of Rs. 525 has already been remitted through the Ramakrishna Mission for relief work in the distressed areas. The cry for help from the afflicted people of far off Malabar calls for immediate response. All contributions may be sent to the Hon. Gen. Secretary, South Indian Association, Matunga (G.I.P.), Bombay, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

Author Does His Bit

Mr. Y. G. Krishnamurthi, who has written a biographical sketch of Sir M. Visweswaraya, the Father of Indian Industrialisation, has promised a substantial portion of the profits from the sales of the book to the South Indian Association, Malabar Cyclone and Flood Relief Fund.

Dedicated to Mr. B. M. Sreenivasiah, another ardent Industrialist, the book is neatly and attractively got up with a foreward from Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, a doyen of Indian industry and Finance.

HELP CYCLONE AND FLOOD VICTIMS

Calcutta Mayor & Leaders' Appeal For Barisal And Noakhali

Messrs. Phanindra Nath Brahma, Mayor, Calcutta, Rajendra Chandra Dev, President, B. P. C. Relief Committee, Sarat Chandra Bose, Treasurer, B. P. C. Relief Committee, Suresh Chandra Majumdar, Managing Director, "Ananda Bazar", Hemaprova Majumdar, M. L. A., Lila Ray, Messrs. Aswini Kumar Ganguly, Naresh Nath Mukherjee, M.L.C., A. M. A. Zaman, M.L.A., Birendra Nath Bose, Kumar Biswa Nath Ray, Manindra Kumar Guha, Managing Director, Eastern Traders Bank, Satish Chandra Paul, Managing Director, Noakhali Union Bank, Pandit Purushottam Ray, Paritosh Banerjee, Harendra Nath Ghose, Amar Bose, Deben Dey; and Satya Priya Banerjee, M.L.A., Jogendra Nath Mandal, M.L.A., and Benoy Lal Ghose, (Secretaries), have issued the following appeal:—

"Cyclone and flood have brought havoc in the District of Barisal and Noakhali. Houses have been blown away, human lives have been lost, cattle have been swept away by the surging tide of the flood, people have been rendered homeless; they have been deprived of the wherewithal for food and other necessaries of life. Their miseries beggar description. The magnitude of the loss of property and human life and livestock is immense. It will be no exaggeration to say that it will come to the tune of a few crores.

"We appeal to the generous public to come to the succour of their distressed brothers and sisters of the districts of Barisal and Noakhali and to unclose their purse-strings to contribute their mite for the relief of the sufferings of the distressed humanity in these districts.

"All remittances, however small are to be sent to Sj. Sarat Chandra Bose, Treasurer, B. P. C. Relief Committee, 1, Woodburn Park, Calcutta."

SOUTH KANARA FLOOD HAVOC

Karnatak Friends' Union's Appeal For Help

The South Kanara Flood Relief Committee organised by the Karnatak Friends' Union, Fort, Bombay writes:—

A great tragedy has overtaken the villages on the river banks in South Kanara. So far as is known, nearly 8,000 people are without a roof over their heads, the havoc wrought by floods and a cyclone having destroyed 1,500 houses. Far from help and stranded on the river banks, the agony of the villagers of South Kanara can hardly be visualised, and the Karnatak Friends' Union, Bombay, hereby appeals to every citizen in general and Kanarites in particular, to contribute his or her mite to the fund started for the immediate alleviation of South Kanara's ordeal and suffering. Donations are accepted by the Treasurer, S. K. F. R. Fund C/o Metro Photo Studio, Guido Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Climatic conditions must influence the selection of toilets. Conditions in India being so different, she must have her own toilet products particularly suited to her trying weathers.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1941.

INDIAN SHIPPING AND GOVERNMENT

Everybody knows that the Government of India have done little or nothing for the shipyard building scheme of the Scindia Navigation Company. Mr. Walchand Hirachand, in his speech at the foundation stone laying ceremony of the company's shipyard at Vizagapatam; had to acknowledge this sad fact and to contrast it with the generous support that Britain and other countries were giving to their respective shipping industries. The "Times of India", however, commenting upon the event, ventured to remark that "Government had not been ungenerous in their encouragement and assistance", that they had "secured from the United Kingdom various facilities including steel for the ship's hulls and the necessary ships' engines which cannot be constructed in this country", and that they had also "offered their good offices in arranging for supplies of steel from the U. S. A. through the British Purchasing Commission."

No Help From Govt.

Mr. Walchand promptly corrected these untrue remarks pointing out that though the Scindia Company had assured Government that if facilities for the purchase and import of steel and machinery were granted to it, as required, it would be able to deliver the ships before the end of 1942, and though the British Purchasing Commission in America agreed to release the steel the company required if the Government of India gave the necessary priorities and licence, the Government of India refused to grant these priorities on the ground that the whole programme regarding the delivery of completed ships was not before them! The "Times of India" also stated that "the Company was granted facilities for building railways". But Mr. Walchand had pointed out in his Vizagapatam speech that for the arrangement the company had entered into for a railway siding it had paid heavily and that it was not known when that siding would be ready. We further understand that the promoters of the shipyard have been made to guarantee the full amount of depreciation on the capital outlay on this railway extension as also a certain minimum return by way of interest. In short, it is untenable to suggest that Government have been generous to the company. The "Times of India," replying to Mr. Walchand's rejoinder, defends its stand by referring to an "Associated Press" message of June 25, 1940 and to a press communique issued by Government on December 16, 1940. The relevant portion of the A. P. message only states that "the Government of India have granted the company facilities for building railways, dredging and electric supply," while the Government communique says that "the shipbuilding project is receiving considerable official support." But it will be seen from Mr. Walchand's Vizagapatam speech and his rejoinder to the "Times of India" that in so far as Government have done anything for the scheme, the company has had to pay a heavy price. And considering the use of the Scindia ships by Government and the revenue that the shipyard is likely to bring to the hitherto deficit port of Vizagapatam, generority would seem to be, so far, more on the side of the Company than of Government.

Make Amends

However, Government may yet make amends for their indifference in this matter in the past. Mr. Walchand said at Vizagapatam: "May I request the Commerce Member to look upon our efforts to build ships in this country and our undertaking to place them, if required, at the disposal of the Government, on reasonable terms, as an effort which would help the Government of India in the defence of this country—as an effort which would enable them to meet the requirements even, to a little extent, of His Majesty's Government? Time is pressing. Is it, therefore inopportune or unusual to ask the Commerce Member or is it, unjust or improper to request him that before the sands run out, he should make up his mind and do everything he can to see that the ships which are urgently required for every purpose are built now in this Yard without the loss of a single day hereafter?" If Government respond to this appeal promptly and generously they will be helping themselves as well as the country. They will be doing a duty which a national Government would have dine long ago.

Why Not A Hindustani League?

Presiding over a conference of the Rashtriya Shasha. Prachar Samiti at Calcutta the other day, Dr. Rajendra Prasad is reported to have stated that Hindi was best suited to be the "lingua franca" of India. If he actually said "Hindi" he must have meant Hindustani, because he has had much to do with the recognition of Hindustani as the national language by Congress and various attempts to popularise it. But at a time when misunderstanding and misrepresentation are so common Congress leaders should be scrupulously careful to say "Hindustani" when they refer to the national language. Unfortunately, however, the term "Hindi" is very commonly used in Madras and in several other places by Congress leaders when they mean Hindustani. And this has been misrepresented as evidence of an attempt to impose Hindi on even the Urdu-speaking people while pretending to popularise Hindustani. When the three terms "Hindi", "Urdu" and "Hindustani" are generally admitted to represent three separate languages, sufficiently different to justify the use of separate names, however allied the three may be, it is a grievous mistake on the part of Congressmen to refer to the national language as Hindi.

Commenting on Rajen Babu's speech, the "National Herald" regrets that "while "responsible Hindu and Muslim Congress leaders continue to preside over Hindi Sahitya Sammelans and corresponding organisations for the propagation of Urdu, nothing appears to have been done, so far, to create a common platform, which is urgently needed." Congress leaders are, of course, free to help in the development of Hindi, Urdu and other indigenous languages of the country. But adequate organised attempts should also be made to popularise Hindustani. We are aware that the Hindustani Talimi Sangh of Wardha, whose aim is to popularise Basic Education of which Hindustani is an integral part, is making good progress in publishing simple books in Hindustani for use in elementary schools and classes, and similar work is being done by the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Sabha of Wardha. But a great deal more is necessary for the purpose of giving effect to Congress resolution making Hindustani the national language. Why not start a Hindustani League, distinct from the Congress like the Spinners' Association, but designed solely to implement the Congress resolution on national language?

Gains And Losses

The Russo-German war is now eight days old but the Germans have failed to gain anything remotely comparable to what they achieved in the west in the same period of time. Details of the fighting continue to be obscure But, apart from the fantastic German claims of having destroyed 4,000 Russian aeroplanes and captured or destroyed 2,223 tanks, a few things do emerge more or less clearly. In the northern and central sectors the invaders have met with successes which are considerable in the ex[illegible] of territory overrun. But the great thing is that the Russian forces remain intact and are retiring in good order. In the south, particularly on the Rumanian front, the Russians are holding their own. Indeed there they are doing much more than that. They have occupied important points on the mouth of the Danube and landed parachutists behind Rumanian lines. Most important of all is their successful plastering of Polesti and Constanza. Destruction of the Ploesti refineries and the port of Constanza would deal a heavy blow to the Nazi war machine.

Frankly Speaking

Japan's Dilemma

It is, we believe, too early to speculate seriously on the suggestion made in certain quarters that Japan may break away from the Axis. There is, however, no doubt that Japan is faced with problems, all grave and all difficult to solve. Japan certainly finds herself between the Russian devil in the north and the Anglo-American deep sea in the south If she struck at Russia a Russo-Chinese combination might turn the tables on her on land while she would, to say the least of it, be threatened in the rear by America and Britain, the friends of her victims. If she struck south, China, Britain and America might, with Russia threatening her rear, become too much for her. These are the obvious dangers of joining on the side of her Axis partners. But the alternatives too are not exactly happy. She might try to avoid further entanglements and seek to liquidate the "China Incident" But that "desirable" end has receded further with increased Anglo-American support to China and with a more consolidated Chinese resistance owing to her partners' crusade against Russia. She might finally seek a rapprochement with Britain, America and Russia. But they will impose conditions that will end Japan's dreams of the last few years and destroy Japanese prestige. The Japanese who thought they had got the whole of east Asia through the simple process of joining in a Tripartite Pact are now caught in a triangular dilemma from which a satisfactory escape seems improbable.

Vichy Forces In Syria

An agency despatch from Ankara the other day suggested that the Vichy mission to President Ineunu had something also to do with the desire to evacuate General Dentz's forces from Syria through Turkey. According to Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent, however, it is understood in London that the Turkish Government has not yet even been asked for this permission. It is also observed that Vichy troops are still resisting stubbornly. These arguments are reasonable enough, but not necessarily conclusive. M. Beuois Mechin may yet be tentatively sounding Turkish opinion, whereafter he may make his formal request. As to the "stubborn resistance" of Vichy troops they have got to go on offering it if General Dentz has decided not to surrender to the British. But the point is that General Dentz's resources which were already miserably poor have been, as a result of the fighting, disappearing fast. They could not, and cannot, be replenished. It is, consequently obvious that General Dentz's resistance cannot last long and Vichy must make some arrangement to save him and his troops—if it is possible. We should, therefore, not be surprised if Vichy sought some arrangement with Turkey or even with Britain through the intermediary of Turkey. Should the latter be the case, the British would be well advised themselves to offer safe repatriation of Vichy troops to France.

Absurd Rumour

The situation in Syria calls attention to another report according to which Herr von Papen, the German Ambassador, has "demanded passage for German troops through Turkey to attack British forces in Syria". The report is, on the face of it, ridiculous, whether the passage allegedly demanded is with the object of fighting the British in Syria or elsewhere. It is absurd because there can be no question about the fact that the Turks would rather fight than even entertain such a demand for a single minute This is known to Herr von Papen and Herr Hitler. It is, therefore also absurd because Herr Hitler, who did not start his war on Russia before securing his right flank through a treaty with Turkey, is not such a fool as himself to open up that flank to the combined forces of Turkey, Russia and Britain. But why was this report put out at all?

India And Empire Conference

References to the Imperial Conference proposed to be held in the next few weeks are silent with regard to India's representation thereon. Nor is it known in the official circles at Simla whether the Government of India have so far received any invitation to send representatives to the Conference. The Leaders' Conference in Bombay was very keen on India being duly represented on all Imperial Conferences. But no assurance has been given by Government in this behalf However, it is certain that India, or rather the Government of India, will be represented in some way. It is equally certain that the people of India, who are supplying men and money for the war, will not be really represented in any way. India's representation on such Conferences has been more or less a puppet show in the past. And it will be so now and till India is free. The only question is who are the puppets at each show.

Night Watch Of London

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, (By Mail).

In a recent census taken of the number of Londoners sleeping in public shelters it was found that only 3 per cent of the population spent the night in these shelters. This percentage varies from time to time as the night bombardments decrease or increase in violence, but it has never been higher than about 15 per cent. Enemy propaganda might, and doubtless does, assert that only a small percentage use public shelters because the "wicked" British Government has not provided shelter for more than a small percentage; but looking at the census figures again we find that only 15 per cent of the available shelter accommodation was used Moreover, the accommodation now combines safety with a large measure of comfort which was lacking in the early days of shelter life; and in the majority entertainment is provided too, by the shelterers themselves or by visiting artistes. But even the most luxurious of shelters fail to attract their full quota.

The fact is that the vast majority prefer to stay in their own homes and adopt all sorts of devices to ensure reasonable safety. Houses have been demolished and occupants rescued from beneath the stairs, or a stout table. Noise is the chief factor which drives people underground and many thousands of Londoners have acquired the happy knack of sleeping soundly through the heaviest barrage. That is not the whole picture, however. Every night in London there are large numbers of men and women who, far from seeking any kind of shelter, are going about their business. Night workers have increased since the war; it is more important than ever that factories should carry on all round the clock and only for brief periods when the "spotters" give warning of danger actually overhead do the workers take cover. Transport does not stop when night falls. Day and night the goods must be moved, railway trucks and lorries loaded and driven through the blackout, usually to the accompaniment of bomb bursts and gunfire. The workers must be conveyed to aud from their factories.

The London police patrol the streets as usual through the night, and also on patrol are the many Air Raid Wardens ready, should an "incident" occur, to summon the other Civil Defence Services who are standing by. The Fire Brigades, the Auxiliary Fire Service depots, the First Aid parties the Rescue parties, the nurses, the doctors, the messengers—these and many others are on the alert, ready to spring to action the moment they are needed. Another band of watchers have joined them recently—the men and women who cheerfully turn out at night to guard their homes, factories and offices against fire. Over 700,000 of them are already enrolled in London. They too are on the alert, ready with sand and stirrup-pump to quell the incendiaries which may shower down like fireworks. Nor has the Londoner ever gone without his morning newspaper or his fresh bread. This means that more night workers have been busy. His morning mail was for a time rather later than usual, but blackout difficulties were overcome and deliveries are again normal, only because more of London's citizens have worked through the night, sorting and despatching the letters which lie on the breakfast tables of the city as in peace-time.

The Home Guard, too is on patrol at night, watching for parachutists, guarding key points, playing his part in the defence of his country and his home, where possibly his wife and children are asleep—but it is actually possible that his children are safe in the country and his wife keeping watch like her husband, as an Air Raid Warden or a fire-watcher, or in some other branch of this great new night life of London.

WHEN PEACE COMES

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON (By Mail).

The forty-ninth annual conference of the Independent Labour Party held at Nelson, Lancashire during Easter recess was noteworthy in many ways. In spite of war-time difficulties, such as travelling, military and industrial conscription, air-raid dislocation and blackout regulations delegates from all over the country went to Nelson and all through the proceedings the hall was crowded with visitors.

The solidarity of the I.L.P. with the Indian and Colonial peoples was unanimously expressed in a resolution expressing support for those organisations throughout the Empire which are struggling for national independence as a first step towards emancipation, sending to Jawaharlal Nehru and other prisoners in the Indian jails fraternal greetings and assurances that the I.L.P. would do all in its power to uphold their cause in Britain, recognising it as part of the common struggle of all peoples to end Imperialism as well as Fascism. James Carmichael, moving the resolution emphasised that the very Government which claimed to be fighting for liberty had arrested many leaders of the Indian working-class and

(Continued on page 9 Col. 5.)

Importance Of The Ukraine To Russian Economy

The "Manchester Guardian" Diplomatic Correspondent in an article written before the out break of Russo-German hostilities said:

Technical and specialist penetration into the Ukraine and Southern Russia before intense German economic exploitation would mean the loss of these territories to the Soviet economy The Soviet regime could not stand it and, when the implications of even economic abandonment of the Ukraine are considered, it seems inconceivable that the Russians could do other than resist any such demand by force of arms.

It is clear that Germany needs the resources of the Ukraine for her war effort, and her outlook for the further course of war may force the Reich to get them. But Germany's wishes—even if they are purely economic and the Ukraine had not for so long been frankly declared the aim of German imperialism—are incompatible with Russia's security. It seems impossible that the German aims can be achieved other than over the dead body of the Soviet Union. Can Russia be expected to commit suicide by yielding to the Nazi demands any more readily than any other sovereign state would do?

* * * *

The Ukraine is of even greater importance industrially to the Soviet Union than it is agriculturally, though it is popularly thought of as primarily the granary of Russia. The last recorded grain crop of the Ukraine was 194,000,000 quintals, or 23 per cent of the whole crop of the Soviet Union. Harvesting starts normally in the south at the beginning of July, and is carried out largely by machinery. The crop yield is expected to be favourable. Nearly 70 per cent of Soviet sugar-beet is grown in the Ukraine as well as a large part of its oilseeds

In the last 15 years the industrial population of the Ukraine has doubled. With a total of nearly 30,000,000 the Ukraine is the most densely populated Soviet republic, and more than a third of its people are now engaged in industry. The Ukraine produces 63 per cent of the Soviet's iron ore, 43 per cent of its steel, 48 per cent of its rolled metal, 72 per cent of its aluminium and 35 per cent of its manganese Sixty per cent of Soviet coal comes also from the Ukraine, and Soviet industry is largely dependent on the Ukraine for coking coal.

The heavy and chemical industries of the Ukraine are vital to the Soviet economy. They include some of the best steel plants and some of the largest hydro-electric plants in Europe.

The Ukraine is of the highest importance to the Soviet war industry, and contains many of the best factories of the Soviet Union. One of the most vital is the steel plant at Zaporozhe which produces special and electrolytic steels for armaments, while at the same place is one of the largest aluminium industries. The Dzerzhinsky and Azovstal metallurgical plants are among the most famous in the whole country.

WHY "BISMARCK" WAS RISKED

By H. C. Ferraby (In A Recent B. B. C. Talk)

When the figures for shipping losses in May are made public, it will be realised how wild is the exaggeration of the Nazi claims in the pamphlets they showered on Britain the other night. There they claimed that the sinkings were from 700,000 to 1,000,000 tons a month.

The Prime Minister's provisional figures show that in May the total was not more than half of the lower of the two Nazi figures. But Berlin knows that to get a quick victory in Atlantic, the losses must be pushed up much higher. That is the reason for the outburst of surface raiders recently.

First of all, the Scharnhorst and Gheisenau, fast, heavily armed battle cruisers, were sent out. They may have got a few ships, but they made the mistake of going into Brest for fuel and an overhaul, and everyone knows what happened to them there.

A more desperate move still was made. The Bismarck and the Prinz Eugen were sent out. It is ridiculously wasteful to use a great ship like the 'Bismarck' for commerce destruction in any case. The extent of the support she needed can be seen from the number of supply ships that were detailed to attend on her..

Even now, we may not have picked them all up, but the half dozen or so that have fallen into our hands make a pretty good bunch of camp followers for one ship. Even the 'Prinz Eugen,' after her escape from British pursuit, made the mistake of the 'Scharnhorst' in going into Brest.

Those French ports on the Bay of Biscay seem to exercise a magnetic attraction on German naval commanders. They are apparently blind to the fact that the whole of that coast is constantly watched by our air patrols and that the arrival of a strange warship is the signal for immediate raids by the Bomber Command with armour piercing bombs.

No doubt the pocket battleship, if she had not been stopped off Norway by an air borne torpedo, would ultimately have steamed into Brest also.

Nazi blunders, of course, must not make us conceited. The Battle of the Atlantic is still a hard and bitter struggle, but it is one in which the enemy has never yet shown any sign of establishing a dominance, and surface raiders are not going to alter the balance in his favour.

Pope's Advice To Afflicted World

LONDON, June 29.

His Holiness, the Pope, broadcasting from the Vatican City today (Sunday) on the occasion of the Feast of Saint Peter and Saint Paul, declared that the triumph of evil cannot endure and appealed for confidence in Divine Justice.

After commenting on the wretchedness of the European populations under the yoke of war, His Holiness the Pope said, "We ask 'how can God allow such horrors?'. Christ replied to this question through Saint Peter when he said 'thy ways are not my ways'. Men judge events with a foreshortened vision of time. God sees events from on high and from the unmoved Centre of Eternity. It is necessary to trust in God and to rely on Divine Justice. The triumph of evil cannot endure. Hours of good will come with freedom and with joy and will permit the resurrection of justice and peace."

After giving the blessing "for the Italian people and their glorious Catholic tradition and for the whole world which is so dear to us," the Pope gave the Apostolic Benediction.—Reuter.

Communal Amity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the last two months the columns of newspapers in Bombay and elsewhere are flooded with reports of meetings of members of the Hindu and Muslim communities deploring the tension between them, expressing their horror and disgust at the acts of bodily injury to innocent persons of both communities, urging upon Government to adopt strict measures to put a stop to such outrages and calling upon members of the two communities to live together in amity. It is hinted that there are deep-rooted causes for the present state of affairs, and Government is called upon to investigate them.

Notwithstanding all these meetings and resolutions and appeals, the tension and the offences continue.

To my mind the occasion calls for a more vigorous gesture from the leaders of both communities than the gestures above referred to, something that will immediately strike the imagination of the common people and make them pause and think and divert them into a new channel of joint effort for the good of India. As instances of such a gesture, I would mention the immediate amalgamation of (1) the Indian Chambers of Commerce and the local Muslim Chambers of Commerce and (2) the amalgamation of the Hindu Gymkhana with the Islam Gymkhana.

It is very little use asking others to do what one hesitates to do one self.—Yours, etc.,

121, Medows St., NAYAN H. PANDIA.
Bombay.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Recently, the Ministry of Information proposed greater publicity for India in the columns of the British Press—a laudable effort it might seem in these general terms. The kind of publicity which the Ministry intended to give India becomes luridly manifest in the concrete suggestion that it would be desirable to have photographs of communal riots in places like Ahmedabad.

—Simla Correspondent of the 'Hindu.'.

* * * *

Rajen Babu, says a Calcutta message, had talks with Mr. Fazlul Haq, Sir Nazimuddin, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee and Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, about the solution of the communal problem.

Messrs. Jinnah and Savarkar permitting.

* * * *

Talking of Mr. Savarkar, a Poona paper claims that Mr. Munshi's conversion has been due to his accidental conversation with the Mahasabha leader.

We, however, still believe with Mrs. Naidu that it is Mr. Munshi's own decision.

* * * *

Our correspondent reports that the omission of any reference to India in Mr. Churchill's recent statement about the coming Imperial Conference has caused surprise in political circles in Simla.

Why should the fact cause surprise that Mr. Churchill abstain from indulging in hypocrisy?

* * * *

Announcing British Labour's support to Russia, one of its leaders makes it clear that "we do not compromise with our principle."

But what are "our principles"?

The question arises because the spokesman of British socialism, referred, through mistake we presume, to "principles of democracy."

* * * *

According to G. B. S. "Germany has not got a dog's chance."

The Nazis, however, do not consider their Germany to be an ordinary tame beast like a dog.

* * * *

The Japanese Government, it is reported, are continuously conferring with Defence chiefs on "important outstanding "questions."

The question is only one, but it is undoubtedly important: What to do without being inevitably undone?

* * * *

A Spanish newspaper makes the untrue statement that British navicerts for importation of oil into Spain have been withdrawn.

Let us hope it is not the prelude to another statement that British planes, for instance, bombed Spanish petrol dumps.

* * * *

Some one, we see, has put out a report that Herr von Papen has demanded passage for German troops through Ankara.

An interesting situation would certainly arise if von Papen were foolish enough to do so.

* * * *

Vichy has contradicted the Berlin report that General Gamelin had escaped from prison.

But why did Berlin consider it necessary to start the rumour?

* * * *

The Nazi leaders were playing contract bridge in Hitler's mountain retreat.

"Three diamonds", said Goering.

"Five diamonds" said von Ribbentrop.

"One club" said Hitler.

"Pass",

"Pass",

"Pass."

* * * *

"He is very careful about his children, isn't he?"

"Yes; he's trying to bring them up in the way he should have gone."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Close quarters—in the miser's purse.

* * * *

A family jar is never used in preserving peace.

* * * *

Necessity knows no law; wealth merely ignores it.

* * * *

Perhaps the reason a woman's work is never done is because she employs a domestic to do it.

* * * *

After arguing with a man for half an hour a woman invariably says: "Now, why can't you be sensible?"

* * * *

Wise is the woman who knows how to manage a husband, but wiser is she who knows how to manage without one.

Allies Advance In Syria Continues

SEVERAL NEW GAINS: BUT MARCH TO BEIRUT MEETS WITH STRONG RESISTANCE: R. A. F. ACTIVE OVER LIBYAN BASES

LONDON, June 29.

It is learned in London that in Syria, Allied forces have occupied Saba Biyar, 60 miles south-west of Palmyra.

In the Damascus area the Allies have occupied part of Jebel Mazar.

On June 27 Chehim Mazboud area eight miles north-east of Sidon was captured and Saadiye and Es Seyer, 9 miles north of Sidon, were captured.

ADVANCE TOWARDS BEIRUT

JERUSALEM, June 29.

Ending the third week of their unflagging advance into Syria, the British and Free French forces are meeting considerable opposition and making only slow progress towards Beirut, according to a military spokesman here.

He announced, however, that the allies have occupied the strategic town of Nebek, 35 miles north-east of Damascus or nearly half way before the Capital to Homs. Homs is the key town on the railway to Tripoli and Aleppo. Severe fighting continues along the Jebel Mazar mountain range, 15 miles north-west of Damascus where both sides are endeavouring to gain or retain possession of strategic ridges, the spokesman added.—Reuter

R. A. F. Attacks On Syrian Aerodromes

The R. A. F. carried out attacks on aerodromes and positions occupied by hostile forces Bombs straddled a large hangar at Deir Ez Zor and a number of dispersed Potez 25's were riddled with machine-gun bullets Bombs were also dropped among motor transport vehicles and among positions west of Damascus.

SIX VICHY PLANES SHOT DOWN

Bengazi And Tripoli Heavily Raided

CAIRO, June 29.

SYRIA: Yesterday six Vichy Glenn Martin aircraft, which were attacking our troops in the neighbourhood of Palmyra were engaged by a squadron of the Royal Australian Air Force flying American fighters. Without loss to themselves, the squadron shot down all the six in flames. R.A.F bombers successfully attacked stores and dumps near Palmyra and the railway line and other military objectives at Ratok.

CYRENAICA: "The harbours at Benghazi and Tripoli were heavily raided by our bombers during the night of June 27-28. Many hits were made on the moles at both the places. None of our aircraft is missing from these operations."—Reuter.

ADVANCES IN ALL SECTORS OF SYRIA

CAIRO, June 29.

Local advances have been made in all the sectors in Syria and fighting is continuing, states a G. H. Q. 'communique'. In Abyssinia, the British forces advancing from Jimma, occupied the town of Denbi on June 26th, capturing 600 Italians and 100 Africans. West of Lekemti, the operations are progressing satisfactorily. Patrol activity in the frontier area of Libya is continuing, but there is nothing of importance to report from Tobruk.—Reuter.

R.A.F. ATTACK ON NAZI CONVOY

LONDON, June 29.

Describing the R.A.F. attack on a German convoy an Air Ministry Communique states. "R. A F. bombers last Saturday night attacked a German convoy off the Island of Ameland. An anti-aircraft vessel and two supply ships, each of about 8,000 tons, were bombed. One of the supply ships was set on fire.

None of our aircraft are missing.

Yesterday afternoon aircraft of the Bomber Command encountered a number of enemy fighters over the North Sea off the Dutch coast. In the ensuing engagement several enemy fighters were damaged and one probably destroyed.

One of our bomber is missing. —Reuter.

Five Nazi Fighters Shot Down

LONDON, June 29.

The Air Ministry announces that it is now known that two more German fighters, making a total of five, were destroyed during R.A.F. offensive operations over the Channel and Northern France on Saturday morning. Both these additional machines were destroyed by a Polish fighter pilot who was himself later shot down by other German fighters. He was rescued in the Channel. This pilot is the one previously reported safe.—Reuter.

German Air Activity Over Eastern England

LONDON, June 29.

German air activity over Britain last night was again slight. The Air Ministry "communique" states "last night there was a small amount of enemy activity over Eastern England. Bombs were dropped at few places, at one of which a small number of casualties was caused and some damage was done."—Reuter.

SECRET RADIO BEAM SERVICE

U. S. War Department's Revelations

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The development of a secret radio beam device for spotting enemy bombers long before they reach the United States' shores was revealed by the War Department to-day (Saturday). The Department also announced plans for building a chain of detectors along the entire coastline of the United States and at overseas bases.

An appeal was made for 500 volunteer technical experts to operate the detectors. The details of the new radio beam device are closely guarded but cignal corps officers report that the basic principle is the same as that used in Britain's radio locators.—Reuter.

FROM ARABIA TO AUSTRALIA

Japanese Claim In Axis Territorial Share-Out

TOKYO, June 29.

Japan will be faced with "grave problems" if Axis hegemony extends across the Urals into Asiatic Russia, declares the Rightist newspaper "Kokumin Shimbun" in an editorial.

The paper declares that if the Axis sphere were to include the U. S. S. R., the Near East and Africa, there is no reason why Italy and Germany should not "recognise Japan's influence over India, Australia, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Soviet territory east of the Urals."

DE VALERA WARNS EIRE

"Foolish To Postpone Defence Arrangements Until Attack Came"

DUBLIN, June 28.

Mr. de Valera gave a warning of Eire's increasing danger when he spoke at Ennis, County Clare, to-day (Saturday).

"We have pledged to defend ourselves against attack no matter from what quarter it comes and that is our duty from the point of view of neutrality," he said.

It was to their interest to be that and nobody could have the slightest doubt that it was their intention to defend themselves to the utmost. Everybody knew that was the policy not merely of the Government but of all parties and the people as a whole.

He warned them that every day that passed would see the country more and more in a position of danger.

Appealing to the people to make arrangements while they had time to think and plan calmly, he said that it was worse than foolish to leave the making of these arrangements until an attack came.—Reuter.

NO ROOM FOR COMPROMISE

Hitlerism Must Be Crushed, Says Norwegian Minister

LONDON, June 28.

"Together with Great Britain and other Allies we will support to the extent of our capacity all those who are at war with Hitler's Germany," said the Norwegian Foreign Minister M. Trygve Lie broadcasting to Norway tonight. "In that war, there is no room for compromise and it is not to be ended, until Hitler and all that he stands for are crushed."

Referring to the position today, he said, "every day sees an increase in the strength of the British Empire, the war production of the United States and hatred and embitterment of the oppressed peoples. Those are the three factors which will give us victory."

Hitler also had to reckon with the irreconciliable opposition of 180 million Russians.

Declaring that the world must find a way out of the political and economic anarchy which opened the door for Hitler, M. Lie said that Norway and other northern countries needed co-operation with other free peoples, especially with the two Anglo-Saxon Powers. United they represented a force which could strike down any aggressor.—Reuter.

SETBACK IN TAGORE'S HEALTH

SANTINIKETAN, June 29.

It is understood that there has been an unfortunate setback in the general health of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore during the last few days. He is running daily a temperature, which has not yet yielded to treatment. He is unable to take adequate nourishment and consequently there is a growing weakness, which has rendered him practically bedridden.

Specialists in Calcutta are in consultation.—A.P.

Advance India Through Literacy Drive

Pranlal Devkaran Nanji Pays Handsome Tribute To Creditable Efforts Of Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Presiding over the 38th anniversary celebration of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall this evening, Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanji said that the greatest need of the hour was an intensive programme for liquidating illiteracy in the country so that India could take her rightful place among the progressive nations of the world. He commended the admirable services rendered by the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali in giving, through the medium of its night school, free education to hundreds of poor citizens who were employed in mercantile firms of Bombay. The success of the Mandali during the 38 years of its useful career, said Mr. Nanji, was due to the selfless spirit shown by its organisers and members. He was sure financial help would be forthcoming for a good cause of the type espoused by the institution.

Mrs. Nanji distributed the prizes to students of the Mogaveera Free Night High School.

Speeches touching the work of the Mandali were made by Mr Betigeri, Mr. K. N. Gaitonde, Mr. Noorbhai, Inspector of Municipal Aided Schools and Mr. Venkatesh Moorti.

Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanji and Mrs. Nanji donated Rs. 151 to the Mandali besides 12 silver bars of 10 tolas each for presentation to the best workers of the mandali.

Mr. H. K. A. Kunderan, President of the Mandali thanked the guests of the evening after they had been entertained with a drama, "Jana Mari," in Thulu language.

The activities of the Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali cover a wide field. It runs a Free Night High School attended by 400 students drawn from different communities. For imparting primary education among the poorer classes, the Mandali started a day school also last year. Scholarship were given to 83 students since the inception of the institution. The Mandali has also been maintaining a free reading room and library.

BERLIN BOAST

(Continued from Page 1.)

day we captured Vilna and Kovno.

On June 25 the Russian army attempted to stem the German advance with innumerable tanks, attempting either to cut rear communications or break through the ring closing in on them. The German motorised army in conjunction with anti-tank squads, however, prevailed. They were supported by anti-aircraft artillery and the Air Force. Even new giant Russian tanks were defeated by the courage of the German soldier and the excellence of his weapons. At the end of the first four days' fighting 1,200 Russian tanks had been destroyed by the army and 97 by air formations.

In Balkan Area

On June 26 German troops in the Balkan area made a daring advance and crossed the river Durna at several points. The town of Dudnaburg fell into our hands. All enemy efforts to stem our advance by desperate counter-attacks were frustrated.

Surface and submarine forces of the German Navy, carried out a number of operations against the Soviet Navy.

In The Baltic

In the East Baltic, a Soviet destroyer was sunk by a mine and the cruiser "Maxim Gorky" was severely damaged. A German Submarine destroyed two Soviet submarines. German motor torpedoboats sank two destroyers, a torpedoboat and a submarine. The attempt of two Soviet destroyers to attack Constanza was frustrated by coastal batteries. After a short bombardment one of them exploded and the other made off at top speed.

The 'Communique' continues:—After two days fighting German armoured forces brought the vast tank engagement north of Kovno to a victorious conclusion. Several divisions were encircled and destroyed. Over two hundred Soviet tanks including 29 of the heaviest type, over 150 guns and hundreds of motor vehicles fell into our hands. Along the whole of Russo-Finnish frontier the enemy carried out considerable land reconnaissance accompanied by artillery fire. All attempts of enemy at reconnaissance to penetrate our territory have been beaten back.

On the remaining sectors of the frontier troops are firmly holding on at the frontier.

Soviet Fortification Taken

Continuing the 'Communique' states that the fight on the sector south of the Pripet Marshes was against specially picked Soviet troops.

In a tough and heroic fight, the strongest and most modern fortifications west of Lwow were taken.

Our troops are now victoriously advancing against Lwow itself.

North of here German motorised divisions are fighting their way forward through Luck to the east. Here as in all sectors a special contribution was made to our victorious progress by the Luftwaffe in its reconnaissance and heroic attacks on enemy forces, which were constantly being brought upto the front from the interior of the country. The enemy's bloody losses are huge. Large numbers of enemy tanks were destroyed.

In the fight for Tubno alone 215 tanks and many guns, including 41 of the heaviest type, were captured.

FATE SEALED

During progressive operations in the area east of Bialystok, two Russian armies are now encircled.

Despite desperate attempts to break out in the last day or two, the ring is being drawn in on them closer and closer by the German armies. In a few days, they will either capitulate or be wiped out. Thus will be sealed the fate of those numerous divisions, which were earmarked for carrying out the central thrust against Germany.

Land operations are being carried through by infantry divisions of the army land groups of armed storm troopers in shattering attacks. The Air Force is supporting them.

Swerving round the Bialystok depression on both sides, our armoured troops and motorised divisions have reached Minsk area.

Fresh great success is approaching.—Reuter.

GAMELIN

Report Of Escape Denied

VICHY, June 28.

Authoritative French quarter denies the report of General Gamelin's escape. —Reuter.

Earthquake In Australia

Most Severe Shocks Ever Experience In Country

SYDNEY, June 29.

Australia's most severe earthquake shocks were recorded by Sydney Observatory on Saturday and to-day. The epicentre was near Finke in Central Australia.

Mr. O'Connell, Director of the Observatory stated that the shocks were not connected with those reported late last week in the Bay of Bengal.—Reuter.

Hitler's Puppet For Soviet Throne

MOSCOW, June 28.

"Ersatz Tsars" is how M. David Zaslavsky well-known Russian commentator describes the candidates said to have been designated by Hitler for the throne of Russia.

Either Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, the second son of the Crown Prince and husband of Princess Kyra of Russia or Princess Kyra's younger brother is, it is reported, to be declared the Tsar.

Princess Kyra is the second daughter of the late ex-Duke Cyril.

Zaslavsky says "according to the German Fascists' plan, the Russia they are preparing will be a state with a population of 60 million consisting of Moscow Province, the Ukraine, the Baltic States, the Caucasus, Bessarabia and Poland. Leningrad and its Province have already been given to Finland by Hitler. The rest of Russia is of no interest to Hitler."

Zaslavsky says that the author of such a "clownish idea" could only be Hitler and adds "German Fascism carries in its train historical corpses whom it wants to put on the neck of living people. It is evident that Fascism represents a dead ideology."—Reuter.

"SOUTH AFRICA COMET" LAUNCHED

PASCAGOULA (Mississippi), June 28.

"May I paraphrase the immortal Nelson—The United States expects every man to do his duty," said Admiral Emory Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, addressing ship-builders here today launching the ship "South Africa Comet."

Recalling President Roosevelt's remarks in his speech a month ago that British shipping losses far exceed the production of new vessels, Admiral Land declared, "All hands in the yards are going to change that by a joint effort. The President and the men of the Navy are working in partnership on the problem of cutting down delivery on its promise to build ships fast enough to supply not only British but other democracies with the vital materials they need to survive."

The liner "South Africa Comet" has been built for the American South African line. She will shortly enter service on the New York-Capetown run cutting nearly a week off current schedules by completing the crossing in sixteen and a half days. Representatives of the United States, Britain, South Africa and Portugal were present at the launching.—Reuter.

Girl Kidnapped From Kohat Village

PESHAWAR, June 29.

Shermast Mahsud, aided by three other Wair Tribesmen, kidnapped a girl named Samana, near Surdak, Bahadurkhel area, in the Kohat District yesterday.

The girl with four other companions was returning to the post after fetching water from a pond when the raiders suddenly appeared and kidnapped Samana.

The other girls were allowed to come to the village. The alarm was thereupon raised and pursuit parties organised.—A. P.

NAZI ADVANCE HELD UP

(Continued from Page 1.)

attacks. The enemy could not stand the daring bayonet charge and rushed back into Rumanian territory.

A Red Army man Gerasimovich noticed a large group of German soldiers trying to cross the river Pruth. He started an unequal fight and skilfully changing his position repulsed the enemy. Fifteen soldiers were killed by his well-aimed fire. Gerasimovich was alone.

Outstanding courage and skill was shown by the fliers of a unit in the battle for the Fatherland. Machine-gunner and Radio Operator Smirnov brought down two aircraft. Machine-gunner and Radio Operator Volkov brought down one aircraft. Machine-gunner and Radio Operator Bavebal received four wounds but continued to fire and successfully repulsed enemy fighters.

The remainder of the "communique" consisted of an enumeration of other individual exploits and a number of minor incidents. —Reuter.

London Appeal To Indian Congress

Intensify Efforts At Formation Of National Govt: Liberals Attack Amery Statement And Deplore Britain's Attitude

LONDON, June 28.

In view of the military situation involving a threat to Indian security, the Indian National Committee in London has passed a resolution and cabled to Gandhiji and other leaders urging the Congress Working Committee to review their policy, suggesting intensification of the effort for the formation of a National Government and demand the release of political prisoners, adding that the Defence of India should be the first consideration of the National Government.—Reuter.

LIBERALS ATTACK AMERY

POONA, June 29.

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation was held here this afternoon under the presidentship of Sir Vithal Chandavarkar. Prominent among those present were Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru, Dr. R. P. Paranjpe, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, the Hon. P. N. Sapru and Dr. G. S. Mahajani.

After five hours' discussion the Council passed resolutions on the present political situation, Indians overseas and Ceylon.

WAR EFFORT.

In its resolution on the present political situation the Council viewed with grave concern the war situation and "feels that India should co-operate wholeheartedly in war effort but is deeply concerned to note that the Government failed to create the psychological atmosphere necessary for mobilising to the maximum pitch India's resources in men and material."

"In the Council's opinion only a National Government on the lines suggested by the Liberal Federation at Calcutta and endorsed in material points by the Bombay Conference can enable India to organise her defences effectively and put forth her maximum war effort."

INDIA'S STATUS.

The Council, therefore, urges the Government to entrust the direction and control of India's war effort to an Executive Council composed of non-official Indians drawn from the main elements in India's public life. The Council appeals to His Majesty's Government to make clear India's future status as "free and equal partner" and that during the transition period India would enjoy practically the same status.

The Council regards Mr. Amery's speech of April 22 as unsatisfactory in regard to the present and future position of India. In its opinion the speech is not calculated to promote communal harmony and unity which he made the condition precedent to any political advance. It is the Council's considered view that only a wise policy of bold and generous concession can enable India to pull her weight in war.

PAKISTAN CONDEMNED.

The Council records its unqualified condemnation of the partitioning scheme known as 'Pakistan' which is highly reactionary, anti-national and providing no solution of the minorities problem. The Council is sure that India will never reconcile to the partition proposal and appeals to all Indians to resist the scheme to the utmost capacity. In the Council's opinion the political situation has assumed a phase when it becomes imperative for His Majesty's Government to make clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that they will not encourage the country's partition proposal. The Council affirms its faith in parliamentary democracy based on the principles of nationalism as the only solution of India's constitution.

SOUTH AFRICA'S RACIALISM.

In the second resolution, the Council noted with appreciation that the Transvaal Indians were given the right to own lands in the Gold areas and the undertaking given of bringing no legislation forcing segregation on Indians during the war. The Council considers that owing to inadequacy of areas thrown open, the danger of general segregation of Indians in South Africa has not been dissipated and trusts that participation of Indians in war will persuade the South African Government to rise above racialism. The Council recorded its appreciation of the work of Sir B. Ram Rau, lately High Commissioner.

INDIANS IN CEYLON.

In the third resolution the Council deplored the anti-Indian attitude of the Ceylonese Ministry regarding emigration of Indian labour and hoped that an amicable settlement would be made in the interest of India and Ceylon and thereby avoid imposition in self-defence of retaliatory measures.—United Press.

Aney Asks Party Members For Nominees To War Advisory Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 29.

It is reliably reported that Mr. M. S. Aney has circulated a letter among the members of the Congress Nationalist party of which he is the head requesting them to suggest to him the names of the nominees, who may be appointed to the proposed War Advisory Committee of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

SOVIET QUERY TO GERMANY

What Happened Eight Days Before Nazi Invasion

MOSCOW, June 28.

Eight days before Germany began her invasion of Russia, the Soviet asked Germany indirectly what were her future intentions regarding the Russo-German Pact.

M. Lozovsky, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, said to-day that this was the effect of the statement issued by the official Tass Agency on June 13th when reports of a deterioration in Soviet-German relations were widespread.

The statement which was in the form of a denial of these reports insisted that the relations were unchanged adding that the German troop concentrations on the Russian frontiers must have some other explanation. M. Lozovsky added that Germany did not publish the statement.—Reuter.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS
AND
TELEPHONE NUMBER

The Concrete Association Of India
and
The Publicity Department of the Cement Marketing Co. Of India Ltd.,

have moved into CALTEX HOUSE,
Ballard Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 27241 (2 LINES)

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Though the star turn of the Empire in publicity is obviously Mr. Churchill, the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies, appears to come a good second. His speech on his return to Australia to be heard at the pictures this week shows how speeches on the war should be made. Speaking of the impression made on him by the heroic people of Great Britain—an impression he can never forget, Mr. Menzies makes the touching remark that these are the ordinary simple people—unknown to the world as individuals—people who have never been in the headlines, people who have had even a raw deal from the world for the last 10, 20, or 40 years. Great stuff, this speech of Mr. Menzies. Some of our speakers on the war should go and listen to it. They'd learn to realise that you can't make a mockery of so tragic a tale as the tale of this war.

* * * *

Mr. Ben Hecht is responsible for a top-class script in the best style of "The Scoundrel." His new picture "Angels on Broadway" has a terrific character in the person of a drunk and ex-famous playwright. I think this character is so well portrayed by a comparatively unknown actor that it is worthy of the Academy Award.

* * * *

Gentleman on Dash Dash Road thought "Calomel" was a rank in the Army.

* * * *

Mr. Fred Murray who is still performing very well at the Taj has now started telling a few stories over the microphone. He told a very beautiful one about a friend of his whom he met about lunch-time and who appeared to be in a great hurry.

Fred: "Hello, what's the hurry?"

The Friend: I must get home . . . My wife's going to have a baby."

Fred: "Well, so long, then." Later that same afternoon he met his friend again.

Fred: "Well, is everything alright?"

The Friend: "Yes."

Fred: "Boy or girl?"

The Friend: "Oh no, that takes months."

* * * *

Suggested slogan for the Taj: "Come and sweat in the Air-Conditioned Room—no extra charge."

TRIAL OF 'COMMUNISTS'

TINNEVELLY, June 28.

Charges were framed by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in the case against Mr. Ramachandra Nedungadi and ten others under various sections of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the Defence of India Rules for having been in possession of "objectionable" literature and engaged themselves in a criminal conspiracy to carry out the Communist party programme."

All the accused pleaded "not guilty" to the charges. Further hearing has been adjourned till 9th July.—A.P.

Detained Thana Labour Leader Gets "B" Class

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, June 27.

Advocate K. T. Sule, the local Leftist leader, who was arrested last week along with other Bombay Labour leaders and detained in Nasik Jail, has been, it is understood, transferred from "C" to "B" Class.

Student Worker Arrested

PALGHAT, June 28.

Mr. C. Yagnamurthy Nambudripad, a student of the Victoria College, Palghat, who is General Secretary of the All-Kerala Students' Federation, was arrested to-day under the Defence of India Rules.

The Police searched the Federation Office and are stated to have seized certain papers.—A.P.

U. P. Govt. Responds To Security Prisoners' Demands

Authorises Inspector-General To Incur Necessary Expenditure To Remove Substantial Complaints

NAINITAL, June 28.

The action taken by the U. P. Government on the representation made by detenus in the Agra Central Jail is set forth in an announcement which says:—"Government received two representations from security prisoners in the Agra Central Prison dated May 22 and June 4, 1941. The first of these reached the Government on June 14 and the second on June 17. Government have issued orders to secure that any important representations made by prisoners may in future reach them more promptly.

GOVT'S RESPONSE

Representations dealt with a large number of matters of very different degrees of importance. With regard to a considerable number of matters which were within his power the Inspector-General of Prisons has himself issued orders to the Superintendent of the Prison. Such matters included lack of privacy in latrines, provision of sheds for bathing, bathing platforms, supply of furniture and clothing, delay in dispatch and receipt of letters and the supply of books. Government have supplemented these orders by authorising the Inspector-General to incur without further reference to Government such expenditure as may be necessary to remove any substantial complaint of prisoners in regard to these matters.

Complaint that the prisoners were not allowed to sleep outside has been met by issue of orders granting such permission before the prisoners' representation reached Government.

INCREASE IN DIET ALLOWANCE

Government have also increased the diet allowance of Class Two prisoners from annas four to annas six per day pending further consideration of this matter.

Government have found themselves unable to agree to the prisoners demand that the classification of prisoners into two classes which is common to all provinces should be cancelled, that monthly allowances should be given to all prisoners and their dependents, that student prisoners should be allowed to set for university examinations, and that no prisoners should be transferred to Deoli and those prisoners who have been already transferred should be brought back from detention in jails in the province.—A. P.

Four Congressmen Arrested

BENARES, June 28.

Four Congressmen, including the 'dictator' of the Benares District Congress Committee, were arrested to-day under the Defence of India Rules.

The police are reported to have removed some articles from the Benares Tahsil Congress Committee office at Shivpur to-day.

SRI PRAKASH'S PAROLE EXTENDED

The District Magistrate of Benares has extended the period of parole of Mr. Sri Prakash by another ten days.—A. P.

Akali Leader Arrested

JULLUNDUR, June 28.

Babu Labhsingh, Vice-President of the Shiroman Akali Dal and a prominent Congress worker of Jullundur district, was arrested to-day under the Defence of India Rules for alleged prejudicial activities.—A. P.

Four Months For Palghar Satyagrahi

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, June 27.

Shri Janardan Sadashiv Meher, a Congress worker of Mahim-Vadere, Taluka Palghar, who had offered "Satyagraha" was tried to-day by the Additional District Magistrate, Thana, for an offence under the Defence of India Rules and on conviction was sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment. He has been given "C" class.

DACCA RIOT SCENES

What Rajen Babu And Kripalani Saw On The Spot & In Villages

PATNA, June 29.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee who recently visited Dacca, have issued the following joint statement:—

"We paid a flying visit to Dacca and to some of the villages in the District, which have been the scene of devastation during the recent communal riots.

Our object was to have first-hand knowledge of the incidents but more to see if some means could be devised to ensure that such incidents do not occur in future. Within the time at our disposal, it was not possible to see all the places affected. But from what we saw in about six or seven villages, out of some 70 that have been hit, we are able to form a general opinion about the devastation and misery caused.

"What little we expected to achieve about future peace and security could not be done, as, while we were in Dacca, recrudescence of trouble took place and we began to receive reports of assaults and stabbings. The atmosphere became too tense and strained for any deliberation and we had to return to Calcutta and meet the leaders there and discuss the situation with them. In this connection we met Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji, Mr. Fazlul Huq and Sir Nazimuddin and have had discussion with them.—A. P.

STABBINGS CONTINUE AT DACCA

Two Persons Done To Death

DACCA, June 29.

The proprietor of a Printing Press and the younger brother of the Secretary of the People's Association were stabbed to death while two others, including a Bengalee youth, who had appeared for the last B. C. S. examination, received severe stab wounds in stray communal assaults that took place in different localities to-day. Total casualties are now thirteen dead and forty-four injured, in hospital.

The police had to use tear smoke once again last night to disperse a riotous mob in the vicinity of Rai Saheb Bazar. The office of the Bus Syndicate at Victoria Park was set on fire and burnt, while some Municipal water carrying lorries were damaged in an adjoining garage. A mob attempted to attack Malitola last night but was dispersed by the police who quickly arrived on the spot and made several arrests.—A. P.

Dacca Casualties Come To Sixteen

DACCA, June 29.

The school teacher, who was stabbed at Chawk Bazar on Friday, died in hospital to-day. Two bodies were recovered by the police from one locality in the city. A few more cases of assault occurred during the day, total casualties till 6 p. m. being 16 dead and 48 injured, in hospital.

Shops in the city generally continue to remain closed and the streets are deserted.—A. P.

RIOT SITUATION IMPROVING

Two Incidents On Sunday

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The improving riot situation in the city was marred by two incidents on Sunday.

A railway employee is alleged to have been attacked with a knife in an unfrequented locality, outside the Curfew limits. He was taken to a hospital where he was treated for his injuries.

At 5-45 in the evening a car which was passing through a disturbed locality was stoned by some hooligans. The driver of the car received injuries. He was taken to a hospital and treated.

Measures For Protection Of Hindus

BENARES, June 29.

It is understood that a Conference is being convened at the initiative of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to be held in Benares on July 1 to devise measures for the protection of Hindus against internal disturbances and external aggression.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, Dr. B. S. Moonje and other Hindu leaders are expected here shortly in this connection.—A. P.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurtnala opened the Art Exhibition of 86 pictures in oils by the celebrated Hungarian Artists Mme Saas Brunner and her daughter Mlle Elizabeth Brunner at the Savoy, Mussoorie on Thursday last.

(Continued from Col. 7)

deferred annuity premiums amounted to Rs. 57,58,840.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUND

The total Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,08,63,463-12-1.

During the year, claims by death amounted to Rs. 8,11,532-4-6, by maturity to Rs. 2,83,246-11-0 and by way of Permanent Disability Benefit to Rs. 1,965.

Of the total claims in the Balance Sheet, claims amounting to Rs. 2,83,246-11-0 had been paid. Payments made to Annuitants during the year amounted to Rs. 12,-349.

During the year 1940, a sum of Rs. 44,51,910-15-11 was added to the investments. The total investments after valuing the Government and other Securities at their market values on 31st December, 1940, including the amount spent on land and buildings amounted to Rs. 2,09,92,168-14-3.

Mr. A. S. Parik and Mr. A. H. Wadia who retired by rotation and were eligible for re-election were elected as Directors.

Messrs. Sorab S. Engineer and Co., were appointed Auditors for the current year. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Bombay Mutual's Progress

RECORD DROP IN EXPENSE RATIO

The 69th ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society was held in its office at Sir Pherozesha Mehta Road, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. U. S. Desai, the Chairman of the Society, presided.

In his presidential speech Mr. Desai said:—

"I rise once again to address you on the working of your Society for the period ending 31st December, 1940. The Report and Accounts covering that period have already been circulated to you and with your permission I shall take them as read.

Before dealing with our own activities, I hope you will allow me to make one or two observations on the background against which our business has been conducted We were, since 1928, in for a period of halcyon prosperity but we are now in the throes of an international cataclysm The war embracing three Continents has naturally had its effect on us as an insurance company, which thrives on the peace and plenty of the nation. Now-a-days circumstances are changing rapidly and we have to move fast to keep abreast of the times. Looking to the uncertainty prevailing now, I doubt whether we shall ever be able to return to the old ways of thinking and doing business.

NEW BUSINESS

Gentlemen, on the last occasion while reporting our increased new business I envisaged the deleterious effects that war would have on it, though I fondly hoped that my prophecy would prove wrong. But the continuance of war has dispelled this hope. The circumstances created by the war have handicapped our development and progress, in the direction of securing new sums assured, which have recorded a fall from Rs. 2 crores 7 lakhs in 1939 to Rs. 1 crore 51 lakhs in 1940. This depletion in the volume of new business is mainly due to the general uncertainty and sharp rise in the index of the cost of living which have caused the people to defer their insurance plans. I may, however, inform you that the business done so far in this year has remained at a satisfactory level and if this progress is maintained through the remaining months, I shall be able to report a progressive year. The premium income during the period covered by the report amounted to Rs. 57,58,840-10-0 and the life fund stood at the close of the year at Rs. 2,08,63,463-12-1. The expense ratio, you will be glad to learn, has shown a record drop from 27.61 per cent. in 1939 to 22.83 per cent. in 1940. Taking into account the abnormal conditions under which we are working, I am sure you will regard this result as very satisfactory.

LAPSES

It is refreshing to observe that during the year under report the percentage of lapses, the bane of life insurance business, showed a slight fall from 6.85 per cent. in 1939 to 6.29 per cent. in 1940. This improvement in the lapse ratio is mainly due to our deliberate policy of careful selection of lives and constant service whereby we encourage the policyholders to keep their contracts in force.

INVESTMENTS

Turning to our accounts it will be noticed that during the period under report, we have been able to add a sum of Rs. 44,51,910-15-11 to our investments, bringing the grand total to Rs. 2,09,92,168-14-3.

Gentlemen, the present era of low interest rates emerged originally from the crisis of September, 1931 when sterling left the gold standard and virtually became a managed currency. Since then, a number of factors, notably the continuance of Government's policy for cheap money, combined with rapidly growing funds have rendered the problem of life insurance investments an increasingly difficult one. Large scale refunding operations have been carried out and although a fair amount of borrowing has taken place, the terms naturally favoured the borrower more than the lender. The position has been further aggravated by the provisions of the Insurance Act of 1938, restricting the field of investment still further. So far as we can see our investments are well chosen to stand the strain of the future but so far as the yield is concerned they must suffer their share of general impoverishment. The net rate of interest has fallen from 4.91 per cent. in 1939 to 4.43 per cent. in 1940. I may add here that this drop in yield is, to some extent due to the large sums spent on our Calcutta building which obviously cannot yield anything while the building is under construction.

Gentlemen, I can at this stage put no date to the conclusion of war but I do look forward with full confidence to the day, which let us hope is not far distant, when we shall be able to resume our normal activities and the Society will play its part in the post-war economic reconstruction. Life Insurance has been integrated into the economic structure of the modern world and it will remain as an indispensable necessity for the average man. In affording life insurance protection on mutual principle we shall in fact provide the "Social Security"—a service of greatest order to the community. In the mean time, we must remain content to keep the Society, as far as we can, in the healthy position that it is in to-day. I must reiterate that reasonable hope and confidence are indispensable to the prosperity of our undertaking and I hope that the essential sanity of the insuring public in India will enable us to get along.

CLAIMS BY DEATH

Of the outstanding claims by death and maturity as shown in the Annual Report, a sum of Rs. 3,44,882 2-0 has since been paid and claims amounting to Rs 2,88,-808-14-8 have been passed for payment and are awaiting proof of title. A mortality investigation of lives insured with the Society is being made by our Actuary and from the information so far gathered I can say that the results are going to be favourable.

BUILDINGS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS

The foundation stone of the Society's building at Calcutta was laid in November last by Mr. N. N. Sirkar, K.C.S.I., ex-Law Member of the Government of India. The construction of the building is in progress and it is expected to be ready for occupation next year. Besides giving the Society a good advertisement and prestige in Bengal, this building is expected to bring in a handsome income by way of rent. We have also acquired a building, known as the Christian College Building, situated in a prominent business locality in the City of Madras, at a cost of Rs. 2,85,000.

Mr. J. M. Cordeiro, the Secretary of the Society, retired on the 31st of March of this year, after 12 years of meritorious service. His abilities and business acumen are too well-known to you to need elaboration. In him, we found an able administrator and valued colleague. We wish him a very happy life during his retirement.

To the Acting Secretary and Staff, we owe our appreciation for their good work and devotion to duty. In recognition of their services we recommend the payment of one month's salary as bonus to such members as have served for 12 months and half a month's salary to those who have served for six months or more and who are now and who were in the Society's service on the 31st December, 1940.

I cannot close without paying a warm tribute to our Chief Agents, Agents and Field workers for the splendid way in which they have worked during these days fraught with difficulties, and I am confident, that they will as usual bring their entire and united energies to further the interest and prestige of this Mutual Institution of which we are proud to be the servants.

Gentlemen, now I beg to move that the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Account and the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1940, be approved and adopted.

Mr. N. J. Shah seconded the proposal which was unanimously adopted.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors' Report stated that during the year under report 10,268 proposals for assurance of Rs. 1,74,60,500 were received of which 9,664 resulted into policies assuring a sum of Rs. 1,51,32,000 with an annual premium income of Rs. 8,07,666. The remaining proposals were either declined, postponed or were awaiting completion at the end of the year. The total assurance in force at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,90,22,234-12-0 of which assurance to the extent of Rs. 23,00,-167 were reinsured.

The total premium income during the year inclusive of first year, renewal, single premiums and

(Continued in col. 5)

Congress Flag Must Fly Aloft

Mahadev Desai Deplores Communal Disturbances

AHMEDABAD, June 28.

"I cannot take part in the Flag Salutation ceremony as enthusiastically as I did two months ago, during which the Flag was razed to the dust and only a few had helped in raising it aloft," declared Mr. Mahadev Desai, performing the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony this morning in the compound of the Congress House, after suspension for two months.

Referring to the communal situation, Mr. Desai cited the instance of a Congress volunteer of Bombay, who though being a Hindu, saved a Muslim from being stabbed by a Hindu and said that the trying magistrate praised his bravery, but some Hindus could not appreciate it. A Congress volunteer was not moved by communal feelings.

The Poona Resolution was being adversely criticised in some quarters but did not permit the stabbing of one community by another.

The events of the last two months had raised doubts in the minds of many regarding the Congress goal and the means of attaining it. There were, however, a few whose faith remained unflinching.—A. P.

At Congress House

MRS. NAIDU UNFURLS NATIONAL FLAG

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu unfurled the National Flag at the Congress House this morning in the presence of a gathering of Congressmen headed by Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C.

KRIPALANI AND CONGRESS

No Differences With Gandhiji: Press Report Contradicted

CALCUTTA, June 29.

On his attention being drawn by the "United Press" to the report published in the Press that he was leaving the Congress owing to differences with Mahatma Gandhi on the issue of Pakistan, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, said:—

"The news is entirely false. As for Pakistan, Mahatmaji's views are well-known. He has declared in one of his statements in the 'Harijan' that he would resist a vivi-section of India by all non-violent means in his power. So there could be no possible differences between myself and Mahatma Gandhi on this issue.

"There is no question of my leaving the Congress even on the issue of non-violence, as it is well-known that I am a believer in non-violence through and through.—United Press.

M. L. A. To Quit Congress Party

JUBBULPORE, June 28.

Being unable to re-offer Satyagraha and court imprisonment as desired by Mahatma Gandhi owing to illness and domestic affairs, Suganchand Lunawat, M.L.A., who was recently released from jail, has sought permission to resign his seat from the Congress Party and the Provincial Assembly.—A.P.

Pt. Indra Resigns From Congress

NEW DELHI, June 28.

Pandit Indra, a porminent Congressman of Delhi has written a letter to the President of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, stating his differences with official Congress views about non violence and offering resignation from the Congress.

Pandit Indra says that about non-violence his views are identical with Mr. K. M. Munshi's and he believes that in self-defence every individual has the right to exercise use of detached or organised violence.—United Press.

'Communal Unity Is A Myth,' Says Moonje

JUBBULPORE, June 29.

Addressing the Jubbulpore District Hindu Sabha Conference held here last night, Dr. Moonje, the President-elect, vehemently attacked Congress policy and leaders and remarked communal unity was a myth under existing conditions. He blamed the Congress for dragging the country into the wilderness by misleading the public and launching the Satyagraha movement at this juncture. He exhorted the Hindus to organise themselves and oppose the Goondas courageously and also contest the elections on the Hindu Sabha ticket.—A.P.

Leaders To Discuss Present Situation

MADRAS, June 29.

It is undersood that in order to discuss the international situation and the present political situation in India in general and particularly the situation arising out of the frequent outbreak of communal riots in various provinces and to consider what steps can be taken to tackle it an informal conference of some prominent Hindu leaders belonging to various parties has been convened to meet in Benares on July 1.

It is learnt that Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Shyamprasad Mookerjee, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu and a number of other Hindu leaders will attend the Conference.—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—If Jeff Lasts the Week Out We Miss Our Guess By Six Days — By BUD FISHER.

DRESSED LIKE A WOMAN, JEFF IS NOW WORKING AT THE VANDERPAN'S RESIDENCE AS A MAID
JANE, YOU ARE LEAVING FINGERPRINTS ON THE PLATES!
OH, DON'T WORRY, MA'AM! I AIN'T DONE NOTHIN'! MY CONSCIENCE IS CLEAR!
AND WHEN YOU WAIT ON THE GUESTS TONIGHT PLEASE DON'T SPILL ANYTHING!
DON'T WORRY, MA'AM! I'LL KEEP MY MOUTH SHUT!
OH, MA'AM, WILL YOU DO THE DISHES TONIGHT? I HATE TO WASH DISHES!
WHAT? THE IDEA! DO YOU THINK I AM A FOOL?
I DON'T KNOW YET, MA'AM! I ONLY CAME HERE YESTERDAY!
OH!

IN ERITIREA

Second Punjabis Secure Honours On Field

One D.S.O., One I.O.M. And Six I.D.S.M.s For Bravery Of Indian Officers And Men

SIMLA, June 29.

Among the actions in which the second Punjab regiment distinguished itself in the Eritrean campaign was the one fought from March 15 to 25, according to account available here of the regiment's activities.

After the capture of the fort on Mount Dologorodoc during the night March 15|16, the 2nd Punjab Regiment with other battalions were pushed through to capture the Col. Beneath Mount Zeban. Against very heavy opposition they pushed on clinging to the steep slopes, but owing to difficulties of supply, were withdrawn to positions nearer the fort. All water, food and ammunition had to be carried up by hand, terribly exhausting work and carrying with it no excitement or glory, although almost always under fire. During 18th and 19th March the enemy shelled with artillery and mortars our troops on the fort hill almost continuously and put in three heavy counter-attacks. These were all repulsed with very heavy losses to the enemy. For the next week the enemy put in counter-attacks, some by day and some by night, but our troops clung on to the fort.

On 25th March, the second Punjab Regiment took part in the second big attack, which enabled the Sappers and Miners to clear the gorge and let our tanks through into Keren. The Punjabis passed through the troops who had captured the low hills to the west of the gorge below Mount Sanchil and captured a ridge from which the entrance to the gorge from Keren could be commanded.

The Battalion took this ridge against stiff opposition and held it against all attempts to oust them.

The second Punjab Regiment had also had stiff fighting in January during the advance into Barentu, and had also been engaged opposite Kassala in November.

Awards Earned

The Regiment has so far been awarded one D.S.O. one I.O.M. and six I.D.S. Ms.

Here are details of recent awards.

Indian Order of Merit:—Jamadar Amar Singh.

Jemadar Amar Singh, from Behangali village in Bhimber Tesil of Mirpur District, led a platoon in an attack on railway ridge (Keren) on March 25. With great courage and decision he attacked an enemy machine-gun and captured it, along with its crew. Heavily counter-attacked and forced to withdraw, this officer reorganised the platoon and again captured the position. He then led a raiding party and surprised and captured several of the enemy. Throughout the night he held on to his position with the utmost tenacity though repeatedly attacked.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL:—No: 10556 Naik Ajaib Khan.

Standing up amidst a hail of bullets, so as to direct his section's fire to greater effect, Naik Ajaib Khan held on grimly, in spite of repeated attacks, to an enemy machine-gun post, which he had captured a little earlier. His courage and leadership helped in no small way towards the success of the attack on Zeban on March 27. Ajaib Khan comes from Shalwal village in Khushab Tehsil of Hahpur District.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL:—No. 13699. L|Naik Harbans Singh.

From the beginning of the battle of Keren to the capture of Asmara, L|Naik Harbans Singh, of Thoakhalsa village in Kahurta Tehsil of Rawalpindi District, displayed an exemplary sense of duty and great courage under heavy fire. On March 17, when his Signal Havildar had been killed and sustained mortar and artillery fire had broken communications with brigade headquarters, Harbans Singh exposed himself to intense observation fire to repair breaches in the line. On the night of March 18, he was constantly at work repairing breaches in an area, which was being thoroughly shelled.

INDIAN DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL:—No. 13304 Sepoy Khanzada.

Sepoy Khanzada, from Kangal village, Talagang Tehsil of Attock District, during a withdrawal from a forward posiilon, carried back a wounded comrade in spite of heavy artillery fire and snipers. Without thought of his own safety, this sepoy returned to bring back another casualty. He displayed the utmost courage throughout the fighting in Eritrea, especially at Keren on March 17 and March 25. —A. P.

Thought it was a DUODENAL ULCER

Near the base of the stomach, where it takes a curious loop or curve, is the part which doctors call the duodenum. It is the seat of the duodenal ulcer which every stomach sufferer naturally dreads because it so often means a serious and painful operation. In the march of medical progress it has been discovered that this painful operation can be avoided by timely treatment in which diet and Maclean Brand Stomach Powder play the central part.

Many people who get pain in the pit of the stomach have feared they were in for a duodenal ulcer only to find, after taking a few doses of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder at home, that their fears were completely unfounded and that this wonderful powder had effected a remedy. It is a truly joyful experience.

If you are suffering from stomach pain try a course of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. You will be surprised at the relief that will come to you, perhaps after only a few doses.

Be sure to ask for MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder which is only genuine if the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" appears on bottle and carton, and the red seal on the carton. Never sold loose, only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

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KHAKSARS GIVE UNDERTAKING

Sixty Members From All Over C. P. Quit Nagpur Mosques

NAGPUR, June 29.

After remaining for 22 days in two local mosques, about sixty Khaksars are to-day on the way to their homes. They came to Nagpur on 6th June from Akola, Ellichpur, Hyderabad and Indore and resorted to the sanctuary of the mosques. Persuasion by local Muslims having failed to bring them out, Mr. Saddiq Ali Khan, M.L.A., intervened in the affair, interviewed the Khaksar leader in Amraoti jail.

The Khaksars then gave an undertaking to Government that they would not indulge in any Khaksar activity in future in C. P. Province.—A.P.

'MULKI' LANGUAGES TO THE FORE

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) June 28.

"By providing Degree courses upto M.A.., in all Mulki languages Telugu, Marathi, Canarese as well as Sanskrit, the Osmania University has left no room for communal-minded people to stigmatise that H.E.H. the Nizam's Government neglects Mulki languages," said Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Member for Education and Finance, H.E.H. the Nizam's Government, addressing the students of the Osmania University when after summer vacation, the University reopened to-day.

JOIN AIR FORCE AND NAVY

Referring to the acquisition by the University of a large number of ancient books written by hand on palm leaves and the opportunity they offered for research work Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung advised research scholars to profit by them. He also exhorted the students to join the Air Force and Navy in ever-increasing numbers.

The Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Kazi Mahomed Hussain, speaking on behalf of the students assured the Vice-Chancellor that students would translate his words of advice in practice. With regard to teaching staff he acclaimed the professors of the University for holding places of honour and distinction in all-India Science and Literary Conferences.—United Press.

POST-WAR RE-CONSTRUCTION

Mr. Pattani Commends Sir M. Zafrullah Khan's Six Points

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail).

Delivering an address on "What is before us" Mr. A. P. Pattani at Samaldas College said:

Every sane being loves peace, for peaceful relations are the very oasis of social life. The problem is how to attain and maintain that peace. I would, therefore, like to suggest that you should consider what we really mean by peace. What sacrifices are we willing to make for peace? For that is the true test.

A gathering of educated people like this knows—or should know—better than any one else that no government has ever believed or can believe in non-violence. Individual members of government may believe in it as a matter of personal faith or ideal. But as men responsible for governing the affairs of State and protecting life and property they do not believe in it. This is due to two reasons:

(1) People of all countries outside India do not believe in giving up the use of arms, and

(2) The people of India themselves believe in strongest measures to meet violence.

The law of every land protects a man or woman who injures or kills a person in self-defence. The vast majority of the people want to go about their daily work in peace, but in every society there is a minority of ruffians and brigands who, if they get an opportunity, would like to terrorise and rob. These people happen just as lunatics and consumptives happen and, consequently they have to be placed under proper restraint. No government, therefore, could adopt a policy of non-violence under all circumstances.

CIVIC GUARD

You will realise that society can only be protected by the strong arm of government. Now in the modern world this work of protection becomes much more effective and more agreeable in execution if the people co-operate in it. In order to provide this, government has introduced in British India the civic guards organisation which is an auxiliary police force in times of emergency.

LABOUR CORPS

Along with the civic guards we are going to have a labour corps in this college. Principal Shahani is going to tell the students of this; and I do not wish to say much until I know what your response is going to be like But you can take it that the civic guards and the labour corps training is going to be the great need of our society. On their success depends your future. The time has come when there should be no misunderstanding as to what the civic guards are. Our civic guards is an institution for teaching trustworthy young men discipline and organisation so that if the need arises they can, because of their training, guard life and property in their own area. That is the sum total of the civic guards.

ZAFRULLAH KHAN'S SIX POINTS

To us in India, pronouncements of members of our Government are the most important.

Sir M. Zafrullah Khan has suggested six points as necessary in the reconstruction after the war:—

(1) abolition of interest bearing loans;

(2) changing laws regarding accumulation of very large properties;

(3) doing away with the law of primogeniture;

(4) equality of human beings;

(5) providing by government to every person minimum necessaries in the way of food, clothing shelter and education;

(6) commerce should be based on a system of barter as far as possible.

These points coming from the Law Member of the Government of India should carry great weight. When responsible states men in places of authority envisage such changes as necessary, we may take it that some such fundamental changes in human affairs are ahead of us.

NIGHT WATCH OF LONDON

(Continued from page 6)

had put them in jail without charge or trial of any sort. Jack Hatch supported and the resolution had the unanimous support of the Conference.

★

The I.L.P. was working for the development of a working-class movement which would demand peace representing neither capitulation to Nazism nor the domination of Capitalist-Imperialism, but the victory of the common people over both. The resolution stressed the need of a Workers' Government in order to ensure equality in Britain, freedom in India, and the calling of an international conference to end the war on the basis of national freedom, the pooling of each country's resources for the work of reconstruction, and the future well-being of the world, and the establishment of a new and better social order. Finally, it formulated proposals for a Socialist peace offensive, making a proposal for a world conference and, at the same time, using the wireless, the Press and airplane leaflet distribution to appeal to the peoples in the Fascist-dominated territories over the heads of their rulers.

In introducing the resolution, Fenner Brockway, Party's political secretary, stressed particularly the task of the Party during the coming year in gaining leadership of the mass movement which was being created in the workshops, in some local Labour parties, among women and among the followers of such persons as J. B. Priestley, Liddell Hart and Richard Acland. The only alternative plan to the Nazi one was the Socialist plan offering something more than economic unity, liberty and fraternity, too.

One of the amendments, which proved contentious, was one to elaborate the statement of the I.L.P.'s aims. It contained a clause: "The I.L.P. works to achieve a Socialist alliance with the workers and peasants of the U.S.S.R. for defence against counter-revolution and the building of the United Socialist States of Europe." It was on this that the whole of the debate revolved. The idea of a United Socialist State of Europe was accepted and when voted upon was carried, one speaker stressing that in the controversial section the alliance was specified as a Socialist alliance with the 'workers and peasants' of Russia.

★

Once again the I.L.P. conference decisively defeated a proposal for reaffiliation of the Party to the Labour Party. The motion proposing reaffiliation was presented on behalf of the Nelson branch in a speech largely devoted to an explanation of how it was claimed exclusion from the larger Movement limited the opportunities of the I.L.P. in the Provinces.

★

The Conference carried unanimously a resolution opposing in principle the conscription of women. The resolution "regarded with apprehension the break-up of the home and the proposal to place children in the hands of untrained minders" and demanded the provision of nursery school teachers with adequate equipment. A woman delegate said that she was sure that the relatives of Lord Derby and other landed gentry would not be sent into munition works. The Minister was anxious to show what people could do and he was doing it in a hurried, half-thought out way, improvising from day to day and saying "You have got to go here, or there" without considering the problems left behind. The attempt to turn women into industrial workers was a serious social problem which, if not dealt with intelligently, would have a terrible effect on future national life. The resolution on the conscription of women also asked for equal wages and allowances for men and for women for the same jobs. A call for the post-war rebuilding of bombed areas and cities on the basis of planned communities was made in another resolution passed. The ruined cities and shattered homes of the people should be 'rebuilt by a Workers' Socialist Government on a design ensuring that industrial areas no longer contaminated the health of the people". it declared.

PATIALA CRICKET

Maharaja Takes Four Wickets For 45: Lahore Govt. College Beaten

CHAIL (Patiala), June 29.

The cricket season in Chail opened here. Government College, Lahore, recently played a match against a Patiala Eleven.

In the opening stages the visitors lost thee wickets for 27 runs. The partnership between Capt. Azmat Hyat Khan and Jalaluddin stopped the rot and both of them hit freely alround. Azmat Hyat contributed 68, while Jalaluddin scored 85 runs. The visitors were all out for 280. H. H. The Maharaja of Patiala took four wickets for 45 runs.

Amarnath and Capt. Dalip Singh opened the innings for the home side and took the score to 105 when the former was sent back after scoring 42 runs. This was followed by a collapse and the homeside team lost seven wickets for 140 runs. Then Frank Tarrant joined Capt. Dalip Singh but the latter was out in the next over with 52 runs to his credit. Frank Tarrant scored 60 runs. Patiala were all out for 239 runs. Balbir, for the visitors, took four wickets for 36 runs.

Leading by 41 runs the Collegians scored 191 runs in their second innings.

Kanwal Krishen 68; Daljinder 37; Sultani 34. Amir Elahi took five wickets for 45 runs.

With only three hours to score 233 runs for a win, the home side went in and lost five wickets for 140 runs. Amir Elahi contributed 70 after receiving two lives. Raja Balinder Singh stopped the rot and scored 63 in 45 minutes. Tarrant was not out with 26, the home side winning by five wickets. —A. P.

WHITE HORSE HUNT CUP

NEWBURY, June 28.

The Vale of the White Horse Hunt Cup which is this year's substitute for the Royal Hunt Cup was won by Mr. 'Jock' Whitney's Timestep which beat Mrs. Bendir's Quarter Maitre by one and half lengths. Rue de la Paix, the same distance behind, was the third.

His Majesty's Merry Wanderer ran in this race but it was never in the picture and its chance was reflected by the betting odds of twenty to one laid against it.—Reuter

'Red Breast' Wins Yatch Race

BHOPAL, June 28.

Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk skippering "Red Breast" won the deciding race against J. C. Boodrie, skippering "Naoshaba" this evening and thereby annexed Commodores Cup for the best yachtsman on the result of the series of races organised by the Bhopal Yacht Club.

The end of the six regular races of the competition found the above two participants level with 25 points each and the Committee arranged the deciding race between them. The deciding race did not come up to expectations as "Naoshaba" gave up the race before reaching island Buoy leaving "Red Breast" to finish the course alone in one hour fifteen minutes. —A.P.

Football Quarter Finals

LAHORE, June 29.

Two quarter-finals were decided this evening in the Olympians Football Tournament. The following are the results:—S. N College two, Islamia College one, Bekh Estate one, Government College nil.—A. P.

Indian Civilian For S. Africa

NEW DELHI, June 28.

It is understood that the Central Government is considering the question of appointing an Indian member of the Indian Civil Service in South Africa, as High Commissioner for India. The "Orient Press" is reliably informed that the final decision will be made after the return of the Hon. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai from Burma.—Orient Press of India.

Hindi Encyclopaedia

NAGPUR, June 29.

The long-awaited Encyclopaedia in Hindi is now nearing completion. This comprehensive volume, first of its kind, is being compiled at the instance of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Bhagwandas, Kaka Kalelkar and Pandit Ravishanker Shukla.

It took four years' intense labour of five competent Hindi scholars and a huge sum of money to prepare this first reference volume in Hindi by the Hindi Dnyankosh Prakash Samiti —United Press.

Recruitment To I. M. S.

MADRAS, June 28.

The need for consulting the medical profession on matters connected with recruitment to the Indian Medical Service is stressed by Dr. V. Venkappa, President of the Indian Medical Association, South Indian Provincial branch, in a communication to the press. He urges the Government that the Indian Medical Association and the All-India Medical Licentiates' Association should be represented at the ensuing conference to be held in Simla to consider the question of recruitment to the I. M. S.—A. P.

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Glassware And Import Difficulties

MADRAS, June 29.

Regarding representations made by the Madras Muslim Chamber of Commerce about certain difficulties experienced by glassware as the result of restrictions placed upon the trade by the Import Trade Controller, the Government of India have replied stating that they would not be able to alter the basic period fixed for purposes of allotment of quotas, but that they would be prepared to consider any case of real hardship on its merits if a reference is made to them furnishing facts and figures.—A. P.

Chinese War Anniversary

CALCUTTA, June 29.

It is learnt that the Chinese community in Calcutta will observe July 7 as the day which marks the completion of four years of their struggle in China. A mass meeting will be held at the local Chinese Kuomingtung building and money will be collected to help warn efforts in China. The collections will be remitted to Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1941

"Hitler's Bait For Simpletons"

DR. DALTON EXPOSES ANTI-COMINTERN PACT: "DESIGN AGAINST ALL FREEMEN AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH"

CARDIFF, June 29.

The Minister of Economic Warfare Dr. Hugh Dalton addressing the Regional Labour Conference on Saturday declared that no part of the British Nation is more firmly determined to fight the war to the end than the Labour Party.

"Hitler thought when he committed his last act of treacherous and unprovoked aggression against Russia, that the people of other countries would forget his filthy crimes and think of him once more as a world saviour against Communism. I hope those who believed in that rubbish know better now."

Declaring that the Anti-Comintern Pact was Hitler's bait for the simpletons, Dr. Dalton added, "In truth, the pact was not Anti-Comintern. It was against the liberties of freemen everywhere and most of all against the British Commonwealth. To-day, the Red Army and the Red Air Force are our comrades in arms. They and we are out on the same errand to crush the German war machine and the economic apparatus that feeds it."—Reuter.

Will Anti-Comintern Pact Be Revived?

LONDON, June 28.

When Japan signed the Anti-Comintern Pact on November 25, 1936 it was to last for five years and consequently should lapse this autumn. By the terms of this pact, the signatories agreed to inform one another of the activities of the Communist International, to take severe measures against Communist propaganda and to set up a permanent committee to further these ends.

Now, Berlin political circles refuse to discuss at the present juncture any possibility of reviving the Anti-Comintern Pact between Germany, Italy and Japan directed against Communist International, says the German Official news agency from Berlin.

The Secretary-General of the Comintern since 1935 has been the Bulgarian born George Dimitrov, hero of the Reichstag fire trial in 1933. He turned the prisoner's dock of a National Socialist court into a forum for preaching Communism to the world, tore to shreds the case against him, was acquitted but was still held in prison with his two fellow-accused. When Soviet nationality was conferred on them they were finally put on a plane for Moscow.—Reuter

"VICTORY WILL BE OURS"

LONDON, June 28.

Confidence in Russia's ultimate victory is expressed in to-day's editorial in the "Pravda", organ of the Communist party, which states: "The war is only beginning. It may not end soon. Our head will not be turned by victories in individual battles or separate failures. The war in which millions are participating is a complicated struggle. One thing we know—victory will be ours." This indicates the firm and hard tone of responsible opinion. Meanwhile, little queues can be seen outside the mobilisation points in various districts of Moscow, as the process of calling up proceeds smoothly. Not all these men and women have received mobilisation papers. There are many who are not immediately needed but they have gone seeking to be enlisted as Red soldiers and nurses. Following the issue of a decree for aid for the wives and families of men already called up, the Commissariat of Social Security have set all local branches at work paying subsidies. —Reuter.

"Allies Will Come To Her Assistance"

LISBON, June 28.

"Soviet Russia by her hard struggle will stave off her attackers for the next three months until the Allies come to her assistance", says the Military commentator of the Portuguese newspaper "Voz" who adds "meanwhile Britain is assured of a respite".—Reuter.

British Trade Unions' Attitude Towards Russia

LONDON, June 28.

"Those who enter the struggle with us are our friends and Allies but they must understand that we do not compromise with our principles." This is the attitude of the British Trades Union towards Russia, according to Mr. John Marshbeink, Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen. Addressing a conference of Trades Councils in London to-day (Saturday) he added: "We abate no jot of our declaration of purpose—to maintain, and defend the principles of democracy."

IRAN TO BE NEUTRAL

MOSCOW, June 28.

"We do not know the source of these hostile Italian statements concerning Iran's position in relation to the war, but Iran from the very beginning has maintained a state of absolute neutrality", say Iran newspapers 'Ettelaat' and 'Journal De Teheran' quoted by the Official Tass Agency.

The newspapers complain about the circulation of unworthy reports of Iran's correct policy.—Reuter.

Roosevelt's Monetary Power Intact

Move For Sabotage Defeated In Senate

WASHINGTON, June 28.

The United States' Senate today defeated an attempt to deprive President Roosevelt of his power to devaluate the dollar.

The Senate rejected by 40 to 22 votes an amendment by Senator Adams to eliminate the proposed extension for two years of the President's power to cut the gold content of the dollar. Later, the Senate adopted the currency legislation already voted by the House of Representatives and transmitted it to the White-house for signature.

Administration leaders contended that the monetary powers granted originally in 1934 were now more than ever necessary because of the world economic situation.—Reuter.

CRIPPS' TALKS WITH MOLOTOV

MOSCOW, June 28.

Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador has also had talks with M. Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister apart from the official reception given by M. Molotov after the arrival of the British Military Mission yesterday.

Soviet authorities have done much to make the arrival of the British Mission a pleasant one and the members are already making contact with Soviet Service Chiefs with the aim of rendering quickest possible aid to Russia in their struggle against Germany.—Reuter.

Halifax Confers With Sumner Welles

WASHINGTON, June 28.

Lord Halifax twice visited the State Department to-day (Saturday) it is believed that he conferred with Mr. Sumner Welles on the Russian situation.—Reuter.

ADJUSTMENT OF THEIR INTERESTS

MOSCOW, June 29.

Soviet Russia has agreed to the Japanese Embassy representing Italian interests in Moscow. Bulgaria is representing Germany in the Soviet Capital and Sweden is representing Moscow in Berlin.

Churchill's Message To Yugoslavs

LONDON, June 29

A message from Mr. Churchill to all Yugoslavs was broadcast in the Serb and Croat bulletins today on the occasion of the anniversary of Kosovo day.

After recalling Yugoslavia's struggle for unity and liberty Mr. Churchill said: "Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, take heart. In commemorating to-day in honour of your glorious dead who fell throughout the ages fighting as heroes for honour and justice, we join with you in reaffirming our common faith, faith in the future freedom of Yugoslavia."—Reuter.

Oil!

Hitler's Economic Soft Spot

He Is Not Happy About His Future Supplies, Says Dr. Dalton

LONDON, June 28.

Oil is Hitler's economic soft spot and he is not happy about his future supplies, declared Dr. Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfar speaking at Cardiff today.

This was implied by the recent Nazi moves in the Baltic and the Middle East and Russia.

"Once the enemy's supplies fall below a certain figure, Germany will be unable to continue the war."

Dr. Dalton added that he was very happy to read that Constanza was ablaze. This port was stocked with oil which the Germans were unable to get away owing to the British blockade Germany was using vast quantities of oil in the attack over a thousand miles front in Russia.—Reuter.

Shipbuilding Activity In Dutch Indies

SINGAPORE, June 28.

Four hundred motor torpedo boats are being built in the Netherlands East Indies, according to a report from Batavia.

The report quotes the recent arrival of American engines which are being fitted to the torpedo boats giving a speed of 50 knots.

It is also reported that a number of merchantships are rebuilt or repaired in the Netherlands East Indies to provide additional shipping for transporting the large supply of war material accumulated there.—Reuter.

DARLAN IN PARIS

BERLIN, June 28.

Admiral Darlan conferred with the Vichy representative in Paris, M. de Brinon and Vichy Ministers now in Paris including the War Minister General Huntziger, says the official German news-agency. Also at the conference was a representative of the German Embassy in Paris, Herr Scheir, who holds a Ministerial rank.

Admiral Darlan afterwards visited the Paris Police Headquarters.—Reuter

Two German Cargo Steamers Leave Rio De Janeiro

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The German cargo steamers "Hermes" and "Frankfort" left here at dawn to-day (Saturday) with cargoes of leather and wool aboard.—Reuter.

London: June 27.

London, June 28.—Capt. Edward Desmond Bewley McCarthy, who is in command of the cruiser "Ajax" has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for Courage, enterprise and Skill in a successful action against Italian destroyers.

RUSSIAN AIR FORCE

Its Resemblance To The Luftwaffe: What is Its Quality?

The Aeronautical correspondent of "The Times" writes:

In many respects the Russian air force bears a striking resemblance to Germany's Luftwaffe. Russia was the pioneer of carrying troops and war material by air; Germany copied and improved upon the technique. The Soviet also led the way in the training of parachute troops; here again Germany followed suit. It was Russia which first carried light tanks by air. The Russians have great numbers of trained paratroops; some people put the figure as high as 100,000. Both in Germany and Russia the land part of the air force is subservient to the army.

Army aviation comes under the People's Commissar for Defence. The two forces are divided into a number of district controls while the naval arm is at the disposal of the units of the fleet based on the Baltic and Black Seas, the Pacific ocean, the Caspian sea and the northern Dnieper up to Amur. Russia is supposed to possess one aircraft carrier "Stalin," a ship of 9,000 tons capable of carrying 32 aircraft; two larger aircraft carriers are believed to be under construction. The whole air force is under the command of Lieutenant General Pavel Vasilievich Richagov, who bears the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union". He has held that position since October, 1940.

RESULT OF PURGE.

The Soviet air force lost many of its officers and experienced men in the "purge" of 1937-1938 and, although picked pilots and crews gave quite a good account of themselves in Spain and Finland, the general standard of efficiency has suffered through lack of good leaders. Training facilities also appear to be rather haphazard and inadequate, relying to a considerable extent on civilian schools. In a protracted war lack of high-class pilots and crews is likely to prove a serious handicap, though civilian flying has been developed in the Union to such an extent that large numbers of men and women could be transferred for war duties. From time to time it has been rumoured that Russian women already hold air force ranks.

For collaboration with the Army Russia maintains air units consisting of fighters, destroyers, ground attack machines, reconnaissance aircraft and medium and heavy bombers. The fighters are RE-115, 116 and 117, and there have been rumoured to be a new fast type very similar in appearance to the Spitfire. Whether this is actually in service is not known. The 116, which is used in the greatest number, has a speed of only 248 m.p.h. and is lightly armed. Its new version, the 118, is credited with a still modest top speed of 260 m.p.h. All Russian fighters have poor fire power. There are ground attack aircraft fitted with eight machine-guns. The chief medium bombers are the SB-2s, which correspond to our Blenheims but are said to be much like the United States' Martin-139. Their performance is however, unimpressive, the maximum speed being only about 250 m.p.h. Another bomber, the DB-3, has a maximum speed of 295 m.p.h. It can carry a useful bomb load of 3,300 lbs. over a range of 1,600 miles.

TRANSPORT BOMBER

Among heavy machines is the four-engined transport bomber TB-3, which is not unlike the German Junkers. Though slow and obsolete and probably unfit for any serious bombing work, it can carry an extremely heavy load. Most other aircraft including those attached to the fleet are old and out of date.

For some weeks Germany has been moving aircraft and ground staffs to the Russian frontier, so that she is probably in a position to put a very formidable force at the disposal of her army including hundreds of JU-87 B and JU-88 dive-bombers. Many bombers have been transferred from their bases in Northern France, Belgium and Holland while others have been sent forward from Greece and Rumania. Unless Soviet Russia has any secret new machines "up her sleeve", the German air force should posseas great technical supericrity, but it will be opposed not only by large numbers of fighters but by strong anti-aircraft batteries which Russia is said to possess in great numbers.

Aim Of Nazi Strategy

ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE MOSCOW

LONDON, June 28.

Reuter's Military Commentator wires:—The war in Russia has been going on for a week and there has been heavy fighting. It is still early in the day to see clearly what Nazi strategy is aiming at, but there are faint indications from which it is possible to draw some conclusions. A week ago I suggested that the Nazis might be striking two main blows—one towards Kiev and one towards Vilna and then 'Via' Smolensk on to Moscow. The developments during the last week point to this being the first step in their plan and though both the blows have been delivered with heavy forces and carried out with energy. The next step will not be decided on until result of these resolute attacks which are extended for all practical purposes over the whole vast front could be seen. Then, wherever success had been met with, wherever a weakness had been discovered, further reserves would be thrown in on the side where there had been progress and the success would be exploited with reckless energy. This is in keeping with the whole theory of war held by the Nazi army and they apply it equally to the battle front of 20 miles or 200 miles or, as in this case, 1,500 miles. The weak spot in the Russian line is apparently in the North. This is because the ground is more favourable, and more free of obstacles there than in the south where the Carpathians and their rugged spurs are to be found and where large rivers like the Pruth, the southern Bug and the Dneister bar the direct advance eastwards. The weight of the Russian forces also may have been more in the South than in the North though we have nothing as yet to help in arriving at any definite conclusion as to their dispositions, however, one thing is fairly clear so far and that is that the Nazi advance is being held from Lwow (Lemberg) southwards for about 500 miles to the Black sea while to the north and north-east they have made considerable progress. In the direction of Minsk they have advanced some 200 miles. It is here that they are seen to be pushing up reinforcements feeding the point, while to the south they appear content to batter at the front for a moment with the troops already there. It is possible that the aim now, of the Nazi General Staff, having discovered a weak point, is to try to push on resolutely towards Moscow to break the Russian centre and cut the Russian forces in half. Moscow is not only the political head of Russia but it is the principal centre into which almost all their railways run and from which they emerge to feed the enormous perimeter of the country's commerce. The capture of Moscow would be a tremendous blow to the Russian High Command and every effort will be made to prevent this. The Nazi advance towards Minsk seems, however, to be merely a bold thrust forward of one of their armoured columns and it does not seem to have disorganised the Russian front. On the contrary, the Nazis seem to have been heavily counter-attacked and punished. Another larger and heavier thrust towards Moscow aiming at more decisive results will probably be made by the same means, namely, by the use of powerful reserves which are brought up to the counter-attack and cut off enemy forces who may have effected a penetration. This is the right way to fight a modern battle with modern weapons. In the open country with no obstacles it is not by the use of large numbers holding the ground at any cost that an advance must be maintained but rather by powerful blows delivered by reserves and with great rapidity against the flanks of any enemy who have made a penetration. The Russian troops so far have fought well. But their bombing of towns behind the German lines does not seem to have been on anything like a heavy enough scale to produce any result worth taking about. Bombing to have any effect on land targets must be heavy and it must be sustained:—Reuter.

King Peter On Heroism Of British Doctors

LONDON, June 28.

The heroism of British doctors and Scottish women nurses in Serbia in the last war was recalled by King Peter of Yugoslavia broadcasting tonight on the occasion of the anniversary of the great battle of Kosovo for Yugoslav independence. "I come among you," said King Peter, "not as a stranger and an exile but as a friend and even as a kinsman, for my mother is related to your beloved Royal Family." He recalled that as a boy he was educated for a short time in England, adding "I know and love your country." He spoke in a language which all freedom-loving people understood "the language of the heart, that centre of truth, that so many clever men neglect."—Reuter

BENARES, June 28—A medical hall and the office of the Kuriti Nivarini Sabha were searched by the police yesterday but nothing incriminating is reported to have been found.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE YELLOW BEETLE

OKAY, PRINCESS, PUT YOUR HANDS OUT/
THERE'S ONE/ LET'S MAKE IT A PAIR OF BRACELETS FOR YOU/.
THERE'S SOMEONE RIGHT BEHIND YOU, WITH A GUN/
OLD STUFF, REKCEB/ I'M NOT FALLING FOR IT/
YOU'LL FALL, INSPECTOR/ WITH A BULLET!
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